The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Citizens' tickets fared well in some places yesterday.

—Baron Sequier, an eminent French scientist, is dead.

—There was a plenty of scratching around the polls yesterday.

—The President's deposition covers about fifty pages of foolscap.

—Rents in New York have been reduced about thirty-three per cent.

—Pinchback is losing his temper—at the delay and prospect of losing his seat.

—The House Committee on Appropriations has not got half through with their work yet.

—Senator Christiancy is worth several millions. She married him for his beauty, though.

—At Columbus, O., Charles Faxer, aged 19, died from an overdose of morphine, taken for a severe cold.

—The recent snow fall on the Central Pacific Railroad was heavier than at any time since the road was built.

—Mr. Charles O'Connor is worth a million of dollars. He will not, it is stated, resume the practice of law.

—Miss Bristow, the daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, was present at Marshal MacMahon's ball last week.

—A convention of publishers of county newspapers was held in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, to discuss measures of reform in official county printing.

—The Democratic organ in Washington says that the appointment of Hambleton will cost the party half a million votes.

—The election in Galveston, Texas, passed off quietly. A full vote was polled. The Democratic State ticket was carried.

—The total amount sunk in the effort to sussain the Boston *Daily News*, according to the *Herald*, was $211,000, or over $35,000 a year.

—Spain has a little war of her own in the East, an expedition of eight thousand men having left Manila to punish the Soolo pirates.

—The delegates from Montgomery county to the State Convention have been instructed to vote for Hartranft for the Presidential nomination.

—Rev. W. W. McKaig, the Chicago divine who has been somewhat of a "sensation," has resigned, and goes to California to engage in the practice of law.

—Highwaymen, in Allegheny, choose the early hours of the evening now and "lay out" their victims about nine o'clock. It wouldn't pay to have more police though.

—Recent events give additional force to the famous remark of the late Artemus Ward that "it would have been $5 in Jeff Davis's pocket if he had never been born."

—Dispatches from the Eastern States report a severe gale, accompanied by sleet and snow. Telegraph wires are prostrated and considerable damage done to shipping.

—Mr. James Parton has been re-married to Miss Eldridge in New York by Rev. Dr. Tyng. He still wants the Massachusetts Legislature however to legalize his marriage in that State.

—The historic elm on Boston Common, above two hundred years old, was blown down by a high wind on Tuesday evening. An immense crowd of relic hunters are engaged in securing pieces.

—Great Britain proposes to adopt the American plan of giving the mails to the faster steamer when two sail on the same day. That will be money saved to the Government and more satisfaction to the people.

—A Legislative Committee is at work investigating matters connected with the Philadelphia House of Refuge and has developed the existence of a system of persuasive discipline similar to that which has held sway in the Reform School here.

—The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* predicts that the time is not far distant when silver will be depreciated to half its present value. The production, already immense, is destined to be vastly increased by the improved methods for reducing ores.

—During the last year the ravages in the West from the locust, chinch bug and other insects caused a loss of over $200,000,000, and from locusts alone over $50,000,000. In seven counties of Minnesota sixty thousand bushels of locusts were destroyed at a cost of $80,000.

—Reports from the west on the Union Pacific Railroad state that the west bound trains due at Ogden on the 13th and 14th arrived there last evening. The road is clear, but the snow liable to drift at any time, it being so high that plows are useless, and have to rely on shovels.

—The Ohio State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry is in session in Cleveland, and will continue in session several days. The meetings will be secret. A large number of delegates are present. There are 1,247 subordinate granges in the State, with a membership of over 50,000.

—During the storm on Sunday evening a son of Robert Convers, aged eleven years, was killed by lightning in his father's yard, six miles above Grand View Indiana. Of five other children playing with him, four were knocked down, and one seriously and two severely shocked.

—T. D. Geogham has filed a suit for $10,000 damages in Louisville against the Pullman Palace Car Company, claiming that he has been slandered by their published statements that while one of their conductors he carried fruit, smoked, and was short of money. All of this he alleges is untrue and has damaged him to the amount named.

—The *Herald*, in discussing the failure of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, and the investigation now going on, says the men who brought about the failure "deserve to be damned to everlasting infamy. In fact, this whole business of the failure of savings banks should be looked into with severe scrutiny. We are too lenient with these robbers of the poor."

—At Belvidere, N. J., Patrick Ward, *for the murder of Peter Miers, in Phillipsburg, in May last, was sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of March. John Ritter, who murdered his two children in Hackettstown in October last, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State's prison at hard labor for twenty years on each of the two indictments.*

—They have been trying to give lovely woman the suffrage in Canada, at least to the extent of allowing her to vote at municipal elections, and on by-laws requiring the assent of electors. Women already have the right of voting for School Trustees. The effort would probably have been successful, but the proposer made a long speech and quoted poetry. The thing was killed at once, by majority of two for the negative.

—Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Evening Bee*, was brutally assaulted early last evening by a colored man named Curry, keeper of a low gambling den, striking him a number of times with a slung-shot, and disfiguring his face fearfully. It is feared his skull is fractured. Rosewater is in a very critical condition. It appears that about a week ago the local column of the *Bee* referred to Curry's place as a den, neither stating the location nor the owner. Curry made it the cause for this attack.

—The report of the Louisiana House Committee appointed to investigate the books of the State Treasurer shows that $698,000 of the interest fund had been diverted, but was subsequently restored. They advise the impeachment of Treasurer Dubuclet and Governor Kellogg. The latter makes an explanation saying the diverted funds had been temporarily used to pay the police, or leave New Orleans at the mercy of robbers, as in 1874 the condition of affairs was such that the collection of State and city taxes was virtually suspended.

—Rubenstein, who murdered Sara Alexander, in New York, is very much grieved in his religious sentiment at having been sentenced to death on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath. Many of his friends of the synagogue sympathize with him in that respect to such an extent that yesterday two Hebrew lawyers visited the Court of Oyer and Terminer and asked Judge Pratt to set aside the sentence of death passed on their Sabbath day and to re-sentence the prisoner on some day devoted by their law to servile labor. The Court refused to comply with the request and the lawyers retired disappointed in their mission.

—The *Presbyterian Banner* don't like that sale of chairs &c., used during the Moody and Sankey revival meetings, in the depot building at Philadelphia. It says, after quoting largely from the GAZETTE's report of the sale. "To have done things in this way at the close of a charity fair, would have been sufficiently revolting to good taste; but as the closing up of a series of precious religious meetings it was utterly undefensible. If funds were wanting, it would have been better to have sent the ushers through the streets with the long pole and red muslin bags, soliciting nickels and postal currency from all whom they might meet."

—The meeting of Sorosis Monday evening was of a special character. The monthly gathering occurred on St. Valentine's Day, and on the 20th anniversary of the wedding of the President of the Association, Mrs. (Jennie June) Croly, to David G. Croly, editor of the *Daily Graphic*, and, as a consequence, the monthly reception assumed a diversified character. It was first of all a social gathering, with musical and literary contributions of a special kind, and all of the most entertaining sort. It was not possible in the nature of circumstances to avoid being personal, and the large majority of the valentines submitted and read on the occasion were applicable to Mr. and Mrs. Croly rather than to the Society. Among the contributions of this sort were poems and letters from Richard H. Stoddard, E. C. Stedman, Albert Rhodes, Col. Nicholas Smith, and others. Many musical celebrities contributed to the enjoyment of the evening, and almost numberless recitations by the best elocutionists of New York helped to entertain those present.

FIRST EDITION.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Meeting of the Advisory Council.

The Proceedings Opened by Mr. Beecher.

The Differences Between Mrs. Moulton and the Church to be Settled.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1876.

The Advisory Council of Plymouth Church opened at a quarter past two o'clock, with delegates from about one hundred and fifty churches present and occupying the body of the church. The gallery was filled chiefly by ladies. Mr. Beecher greeted all the delegates on their arrival and opened the proceedings by an address. He said: This is the largest Council ever held in America to discuss the affairs of any one church. He referred to the storms which Plymouth Church had gone through, and said nevertheless, though it had been set upon by various adversities, it was a united church. Plymouth church numbers between twenty-five and twenty-six hundred members, while the average membership of American churches is only one hundred. The membership of Plymouth church gives no adequate idea of the great work done by this church, and hence we have called you from all parts of the country to come and give us your council.

Mr. Beecher said he hoped the Council would do what it thought wisest and best.

In regard to the absence of notable local churches Mr. Beecher explained that some had requested not to be called, and it was thought best not to involve churches nearest to this trouble even in consultation, and so far from their omission being through want of respect, it was out of respect for them that they had been exonerated from the trouble that falls upon the Council.

Mr. Beecher concluded as follows: I assure you that you come into a house of prayer. You have been remembered in prayer in many thousand households, and we have reason to believe that your staying here will not only be to our benefit, but to your own great spiritual edification. You are called not to a personal question, or a church question, but to a joint one, which has long seen many sequences. The roots of it run back to a personal question. We studied to make the letter missive so that you could make all and every inquiry which you see fit. Whatever questions you may see fit to ponder you will act on your own discretion, and without any restriction on the part of this church. For myself, I wish to say that I fear no adequate and just investigation of whatever is thought to be wisest and best, and that I most earnestly give my consent to it. We believe it is possible for God to so pour out his spirit upon you here that you will go home with more ardent power, with more faith in God, and more success in the saving of souls. We heartily welcome you here to Brooklyn.

Each delegation was handed a long printed statement of the case of Plymouth church containing an elaborate review of the difficulties arising from the dropping of Mrs. Moulton's name from the roll. The statement declares its presentation of facts to be uncontradicted and unquestionable, that Plymouth church has persistently sought a mutual council, no matter what churches should be included, and never refused to invite any church named by Mrs. Moulton, and says: "If any one desires no longer to be known as a member of this church, or as a professed follower of Christ, we hold that while we cannot release him from the special obligations to Christ which he has assumed by the public profession of faith, we may and should, after having endeavored to change his purpose, release ourselves from our responsibility to and for him in whatever method the circumstances of the case may require. We hold that it is our right, and may be our duty, to avoid the evils incident to a public explanation or public trial, and that such an exercise of our discretion furnishes no good ground for the interference of other churches, provided we neither retain within our fellowship nor dismiss by letter as in regular standing persons who bring dishonor on the Christian name."

After preliminary business Hon. Nelson Dingly was selected as Moderator. After submitting questions of discipline to be passed upon and then read, and after scripture reading, Dr. Hutton prayed for wisdom in the Council, for the pastor of Plymouth church, that he might be wholly blessed and his ministry more fruitful, and that the result would be harmony in his church.

The Moderator then said. It is proper to remark at the outset that we are not here to whitewash either this church or its pastor. If they need whitewashing they should have called other than us. Second. We are not called to review and correct the judgment of any former council; third, not to amuse the public by drawing off their attention to side issues; fourth, not to decide or try the main question, which has agitated not only Brooklyn, but all English speaking Christendom for three years. We have nothing to do with that question—the main question. It is not submitted to us. It is preposterous to submit such a question as that to an assembly like this. Why, we are more numerous than a Presbyterian Synod, and more unfit for any judicial function than the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church itself. [Laughter.] We are not here for the trial of such a case as that. Let it be understood at the outset that even if this church, by its committee, should invite us to try and decide that question, we have nothing to do with it. We are competent, for as I once heard a lawyer say, "Why, appeal to the poorhouse, and you wouldn't have a more unfit trial." In the fifth place, we are here to advise this church concerning the manner in which it has dealt and how it ought to have dealt with, what is well known as the great scandal, to revise all proceedings of this church in relation to it, to act on principles, not facts.

In conclusion he asked for solemn silence, and that all hereafter abstain from manifestations, applause or otherwise.

A business committee was then appointed.

The Moderator announced that he had received a written protest from Wm. F. West [laughter], which, after debate, was referred to the business committee.

Mr. Beecher then read the statement of Plymouth church. He then spoke, defending himself and the course of the church in dropping Mrs. Moulton's name.

The business committee then reported in favor of appointing six committees, each to consider one of the six questions to be decided. Adopted.

A recess was then taken till 7:30 this evening.

Evening Session.

The Council reassembled at eight o'clock. Dr. Edward Beecher addressed them on behalf of Plymouth Church, chiefly in reference to the first and second of the questions in the letter missive. In the course of his remarks he referred to an attack made upon th's Council and Church in a leading Congregational paper in New England, and said he believed that the article was written by the Secretary of the American Congregational Union.

A delegate here rose and said he was authorized to state that Dr. Cushing did not write the article referred to.

Rossiter W. Raymond spoke in defense of the pastor, repudiating the charges against him, and declaring that if they loved him intensely it was because they knew him to be innocent.

The Moderator announced that Mr. Shearman would make a further statement in behalf of the church to-morrow morning.

Adjourned.

MOVEMENT OF PROVISIONS.

Imports and Exports of Beef and Hog Products.

CHICAGO, February 15.—From advance sheets furnished the Secretary of the National Pork Packers' Association by Hon. Elward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the following movement of provisions is reported:

Aggregate exports of beef products for January, 9,923,357 pounds, value $903,193; aggregate exports of hog products for January, 60,486,904 pounds, value $7,236,930; aggregate exports of beef products since November 1st, 1875, 26,695,510 pounds, value $200,869; aggregate exports of hog products since November 1st, 1875, 164,065,368 pounds, value $20,005,037; aggregate imports of beef products since January, 23,350 pounds, value $1,793; aggregate imports of hogs products, 14,033 pounds, value $2,293; aggregate imports of beef products since November 1st, 1875, 59,508 pounds, value $4,433; aggregate imports of hog products since November 1st, 1875, 24,240 pounds, value $3,750.

WINSLOW, THE FORGER.

His Arrest in London—He Wants to be Sent to America Immediately.

BOSTON, February 15.—The *Herald's* special from London says Winslow, when arrested, asked to be sent to America immediately. He said all the money in his possession was his wife's, amounting to six thousand dollars. Nothing was recovered. He asked that his wife be let alone. He said he left everything in Boston in the hands of his attorneys, and appeared to be greatly affected. He said he intended to go to Portugal or Brazil. He denies having any cash or bonds, and says nearly all newspaper accounts are erroneous.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Pension Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

$315,000 Appropriated for Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1876.

SENATE.

Improvement of Water Communication.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing the final report of Major G. K. Warren, of the Corps of Engineers, on the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan along the valley of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Ordered to be printed, with the accompanying maps, and referred to the Committee on Transportation.

Pensions.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, called up the House bill making an appropriation for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1877.

The bill as passed by the House of Representatives made appropriations in part as follows: Pensions for army invalids, $12,800,000; widows, minors and dependent relations, $14,100,000; and survivors and widows of the war of 1812, $1,500,000. The Committee on Appropriations reported amendments striking out the amendments inserted after each class as above, and inserting a sum total of $28,400,000.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations to consolidate the amounts was agreed to, as well as other amendments of minor importance.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the clause in regard to contingent expenses of the Pension Bureau, so that it should read, "such contingent expenses as may be recommended by the Commissioner of Pensions and approved by the Secretary of the Interior." Agreed to.

The bill having been considered as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in committee agreed to. It was then read a third time and passed.

Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON the Senate then took up the bill to repeal section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, making restrictions in the disposition of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds that public lands affected by this act shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable from time to time according to the provisions of the existing laws, and shall not be subject to private entry until so offered. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to. It was then read a third time and passed—yeas 41, nays 17.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Finances.

Mr. JAMES (Ky.) offered a resolution reciting that the act of March 18, 1869, to strengthen the public credit and providing for the payment in coin of interest on 5-20 bonds, was virtually a violation of the various acts under which these bonds were issued, and at variance with the platforms of the Democratic and Republican parties in 1868; that such act of 1869 was passed without consideration, and was, therefore, repealable at the will of any subsequent Congress; that it was unjust, unequal and oppressive legislation, greatly increasing the amount to be paid by the Government, and inuring to the benefit of bond holders and capitalists, and to the positive detriment of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That the act of the 18th of March, 1869, be repealed.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Stock of Gold.

Mr. SAYLER offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to report within ten days the actual amount of gold owned by the Government and available for the resumption of specie payment, after deducting the amount of gold certificates now outstanding, accrued interest on Government bonds, and bonds called for the sinking fund to this date. Adopted.

The Fortification Bill.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification bill, and asked for its consideration at this term.

The bill appropriates for the protection, preservation and repairs of fortifications $100,000; for the armament of fortifications, $150,000; for torpedoes for harbor defense, &c., $50,000; total $315,000.

The bill also directs the sale of all obsolete and condemned projectiles and heavy ordnance.

The bill was passed.

Custom House Bonds.

Mr. TUCKER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relating to the execution of Custom House bonds. The bill provides that wherever a bond is required of a firm for the payment of customs on goods imported for their use, and the bond is executed by one member of the firm in the name of such firm, it shall be official and binding on all members of the firm.

After discussion the bill was passed.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1876.

Dockeray's Escape from a Spanish Prison.

Frederick A. Dockeray, whose case was the cause of Minister Cushing's demand upon the Spanish Government for the former gentleman's release and the observance of the treaty of 1795, tells the story of his escape. He says that on November 19th he was informed the Spanish authorities would remand him to his old prison, the Convent. Reporting to local officials, he was told they had no information on the subject. Freed from his parole, and not yet imprisoned, he thought that now or never was his opportunity to escape, and by daybreak next morning he was on board an American brig lying in the harbor. That night he was carried to the French steamer bound for Marseilles, but was informed that no passengers would be taken. On the following evening, dark and rainy, he endeavored to board a British steamer. While rowing toward the steamer an open boat shot close up to him and one in the stern said "That must be the man who escaped." The next night he got on board the British steamer, but on arriving at Denia, fifty miles south of Valencia, the Captain, becoming alarmed, insisted on landing him. The Captain of a felucca came on board, and, persuaded by ten dollars and a bottle of brandy, consented to take Dockeray on board. The felucca sailed for Gibraltar and encountered a severe gale, which blew for eight days. Blown over to the African coast, the felucca put in at Tangier, in sight of the galleys of Ceuta, the nearest approach he was destined to make to his prison house. Thence he went to Gibraltar, where he put himself under the protection of the British flag. From Gibraltar he went to London, and thence to this city.

Moody and Sankey.

The Hippodrome was crowded to-night. The services were opened by singing "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing," the congregation joining. Mr. Moody took for his text a portion of the twenty-second verse, third chapter of Romans: "For there is no difference," and from these words delivered a very impressive discourse. The prayer meetings at the close of the service were largely attended.

Reduced Telegraph Rates.

The reduced rates of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vary from twenty to thirty per cent. between this city and Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh and other principal cities. The oil regions get the benefit of the reduction.

Our Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court room is the old Senate Chamber, a curious, semi-circular room in the northeast corner of the Old Capitol, which constitutes the central portion of the present noble structure. Stepping aside from the great passage-way of the building through two unpretentious looking doors which swing open before you, you find yourself in the presence of the most exalted tribunal in the land. Directly in front of the entrance are ranged the nine judges, nearly in the place once occupied by the Vice-President and the officers of the Senate. Behind them is a row of curiously mottled marble pillars, with hangings between them, and over these pillars is a pleasant little niche of a gallery, lighted by eastward-looking windows, shaded with common red curtains. Within the semicircular bar are three or four lawyers, and outside of it about a score of spectators. The stranger's first thought on looking around him is one of surprise at the limits of the rent-up Ucica in which Webster, Calhoun, Clay and Benton displayed their powers. His second thought is one of surprise at the quiet simplicity with which this great co-ordinate branch of the Government—the Supreme Court—seems to do its work. The black silken gowns of the justices are the only distinguishing characteristics about them.

—Among the "revivals" which occupy so large a share of public attention, Mr. Netten Radcliffe, an eminent British sanitarian, suggests to his compatriots the unpleasant prospect of a revival of the old-fashioned Oriental plague which devastated London a couple of centuries ago. Pointing out that, since the reappearance of the disease in the Lower Euphrates in 1867, it has extended, year after year, to surrounding regions and manifested an increasing tendency to epidemic diffusion, he deems it not only possible but probable that Europe may again ere long be visited by the contagion, and calls upon the sanitary authorities to set their houses (and other people's) in order to show proper inhospitality to the expected guest.

SECOND EDITION

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Testimony of Distillers and a Revenue Agent.

Dispatches Between Avery and Joyce.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Upon the opening of the Babcock trial the counsel for the Government notified the Court that further testimony would reach here from Washington to-morrow respecting the dispatch of Joyce to Babcock of December 3d and the one from Babcock to Joyce of December 5, 1874, which have not yet been admitted. The Court also gave notice to the counsel that they would not pass on the admissibility of the Avery telegrams until the defense had an opportunity to present evidence that Avery's name was known to the Grand Jury, and was not included in the indictment naming the conspirators. One objection to the Avery telegrams, that it was shown that Avery was in the conspiracy, was overruled, as the telegrams themselves tended to show that.

A Distiller on the Stand.

Alfred Bevis, the distiller, was put upon the stand and testified that Joyce showed him the Syiph dispatch from Babcock on December 7, and that his understanding from it was that the revenue agents were not coming, and on the strength of the information preparations were made to run crooked. When Joyce showed the witness this dispatch he told him everything was all right and to go ahead.

Witness continued: Joyce showed me a letter at his office about three or four days after I saw the dispatch. I asked for it, and he gave it to me. I wanted to satisfy my partner that it was all right. I got it on the morning and returned it in the afternoon.

The defense objected to the witness stating what was in the letter or how it was addressed, or even the postmark.

The Court ruled that the letter itself was primary evidence, and secondary evidence could not be admitted until it could be proven that the letter could not be produced.

Mr. Bevis was asked what effect the letter had upon him.

The defense objected, but was over-ruled.

The witness said: The letter satisfied me that it was all right, and we would not be disturbed in making illicit whisky.

Testimony of E. B. Fraser.

E. B. Fraser, business partner of the previous witness, was called, and stated Mr. Bevis showed him the letter mentioned in his (Bevis) testimony in December, 1874, and that the effect of it was that their house recommenced making illicit whisky.

On the cross-examination of this witness he said he was pretty well acquainted with Hoge, the Revenue Agent, to whom ring money had been paid, but could not tell just when he began to serve the ring, nor how he was seduced into its service.

Witness received various letters and telegrams from Hoge, some of the latter were signed "Bixby." He collected going to Cincinnati to meet him on one occasion in response to a telegram. Hoge kept the ring pretty well advised of the movements of revenue agents, and was generally considered as working conscientiously in the cause in which he had been retained.

Witness was shown eleven letters, the writing on which he identified as that of Hoge, but he never saw or even heard of the letters before.

S. M. Barton.

S. M. Barton, agent or manager of the Bingham Bros', distillery here, then took the stand, and testified to having contributed in April, 1875, $2,500 to a fund of $5,000 which was to go to Joyce. He had a conversation with Joyce regarding the purpose to which that money was put.

Mr. McVeagh—If it is proposed to convict the defendant by this conversation, we object.

Col. Dyer—Well, sir, we propose to do so.

Mr. Storrs—Then we object.

Judge Dillon—Do you seek to show by this evidence declarations of Joyce in connection with this transaction to implicate the defendant?

Col. Dyer—I do.

Col. Broadhead—Yes, sir, upon the principles of the ruling in the McKee case in regard to Leavenworth's declarations. They are the same precisely. I do not see any difference subject to your ruling.

Judge Dillon—Yes, sir, the difference would be this: In the McKee case we required the defendant's connection with the conspiracy to be established before we received the declarations.

Mr. Storrs—An important difference.

Col. Broadhead—I was going to remark that I didn't understand the Court to require us to show that in the McKee case, but only told us that it would be better that we had all our own testimony in before introducing it.

Judge Dillon—Which was done.

Col. Broadhead—Which was done.

Judge Dillon—And then we allowed the declarations to go into evidence.

Col. Broadhead—Of course, if your Honor admits that that was the ruling.

Judge Dillon—There is no dispute about the law applicable to this question. It is not considered here by the counsel for the Government that regarding Mr. Hoge's declarations as assumption that it is established by other testimony to the satisfaction of the jury that the defendant here was a member of the conspiracy, they are evidential for or against him. Now you have all the other testimony; that you have it in the shape of telegrams and in the shape of statements of witnesses of their own knowledge. Now, the question is whether the declarations of Hoge to the counsel understands very well, is not equivalent except on the assumption that the defendant's connection with the conspiracy is established by other direction in such cases to admit such testimony or testimony of this character, on the assumption that it may finally be established that the declarations were a part of the conspiracy, and therefore the statements of one of the conspirators with another in the execution or furtherance of the common object? Now, I don't think it is true that the regular course is, and, as the books say, the advisable course is in cases of this kind to receive that connection to be first established, and if there ever was a case where that should be done it is the case of this character. The character of this man Joyce, the obvious purpose which he seems to have manifested in this case, his fervent devotion to the distiller to whom, the bold and defiant character of his operations here, make it extremely dangerous to receive this kind of testimony. I do not know what he might have said or might have undertaken to implicate judicial officers of the Government, and I would tremble for the responsibility of the Court if it should admit upon the mere declarations of this man in carrying out his scheme. We think the testimony as to his mere declarations ought not to be received.

J. J. Brooks.

J. J. Brooks, formerly a revenue agent, but now Assistant Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, testified and corroborated Commissioner Douglass' account of his efforts to unearth the frauds here in 1874, giving the same dates and substance of interviews, letters, telegrams, visits to Washington, Philadelphia, &c., by himself and Hoge as were given by Mr. Douglass. He also described his visit to New Orleans and the detection of frauds there in April, 1874, and subsequently his detection of frauds by Bevis and Fraser, of this city.

On cross-examination he said he had some misgivings of Hoge's integrity by reason of reports which came to him while at New Orleans. Hoge had failed to meet him at Memphis as appointed, and did not reach New Orleans until two days after he (the witness) had seized distilleries there. There were evidences at New Orleans that tidings of their visit had been received in advance. Again when he and Hoge were in St. Louis, examining Bevis & Fraser's affairs, Hoge did some things which the witness thought questionable. He associated with Fitzroy too much, and went around with distillers. He did not know, however, that Hoge was furnishing information to distillers here at that time, nor did he know that Fitzroy or others were engaged in a conspiracy to defeat the Government. Witness knew the hand-writing of Hoge, and had seen him write.

On the re-direct examination Col. Dyer asked witness by what means he thought the distillers in New Orleans obtained advance information of his raid upon them, and the defense objected. The question was not pressed, but the witness did, in answer to other questions, that several persons in Washington other than Commissioner Douglass knew he and Hoge were going there.

Col. Dyer then offered some telegrams in cipher, which the defense claimed were confidential dispatches between the counsel and clients.

After examining them the Court ruled them out. They are telegrams sent from here by Mr. Avery, the President's secretary, to Gen. Babcock during the McKee trial, and are understood to refer almost wholly to business matters between Judge Krum and Gen. Babcock as his client.

Col. Dyer then offered what are known as the "Avery dispatches" in evidence, and they were admitted. Some of these have been published before, but to show their connection they are repeated here.

The Avery Dispatches.

ST. LOUIS, November 23, 1873.

To W. O. Avery, Washington:

Did you get my last letter with enclosures?

[Signed] JOYCE.

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1873.

J. A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Letter with enclosure received.

[Signed] W. O. AVERY.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

If sickness of your family prevents you going West, R. A. Hoge may pay you a visit.

[Signed] MAC.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1874.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Did you receive Mac's telegram? Your friends will doubtless pay you a visit.

[Signed] WM. O. AVERY.

ST. LOUIS, March 11, 1874.

Col. Wm. O. Avery, Washington:

Telegram received. Start on Sunday night for San Francisco. All perfect here.

[Signed] J.

August 3, 1874.

Col. Wm. O. Avery, Washington:

Have friends started West again? Find out. Let me know.

[Signed] A.

ST. LOUIS, August 26, 1874.

Col. Wm. O. Avery, Washington:

Are friends coming West? See H. and give me soundings.

[Signed] A.

October 17, 1874.

John A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Your friend is in New York, and may come out to see you.

[Signed] AVERY.

ST. LOUIS, October 18, 1874.

Col. W. O. Avery, Washington:

Give me something positive on the movement of friends. Act surely, prompt.

[Signed] A.

In regard to the dispatch signed "Mac," the Court said to the jury: There is no evidence before you as to who sent it or in whose handwriting it is.

Col. Dyer then said: "If the Court please, in reference to the dispatches that your honors hold, which have not been admitted in evidence, dated December 3 and 5, 1874, the Government is not prepared now with testimony to prove the handwriting of the man who received them and receipted for them in Washington, but will to-morrow, or certainly by next day, and the gentlemen on the other side kindly consent during the hearing of their side of the cause, I think with the examination of that witness the Government will rest its case, with the understanding that the gentlemen will allow all the evidence necessary to establish the receipt of those two dispatches to be introduced hereafter.

The Court then adjourned to give Gen. Williams, who will open the case for the defense to-morrow, time to look over evidence and prepare his speech.

ELECTION IN TITUSVILLE.

A Set Back for the Democracy—The Republican Candidate for Mayor Elected by a Handsome Majority—The First Republican Mayor in Three Years.

TITUSVILLE, February 15.—At the annual municipal election to-day, D. H. Mitchell, the Republican candidate, was elected Mayor by 113 majority. This is the first Republican Mayor elected in this city in three years.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Public Business Neglected by House Committees.

New Democratic Members Fail to Comprehend their Duties.

The Whisky Cases—Collecting Evidence for Trials in New York.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1876.

Public Business Neglected by House Committees.

A call of the House Committees this morning showed a very backward condition of public business in that body. Many important committees, having no business to report, did not respond to the call. Heretofore at this stage of the session nearly every committee has had something to report at each call. Many new Democratic members of this session do not seem to comprehend the importance of committee business, and by their repeated absence leave many regular meetings of important committees without a quorum, and thus embarrass old members and retard public business. DIAMOND.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1876.

Mississippi River Levees.

The Committee on Mississippi Levees will ask authority of the House to add the Levee Appropriation bill as amendments to the River and Harbor bill. They will also ask authority for a sub-committee, at its own expense, to visit the overflowed sections, to leave about the 25th inst.

The Whisky Cases.

Attorney General Pierrepont, in response to inquiries regarding the charges that have been made concerning the presence in St. Louis of Sherman, Assistant United States District Attorney at New York, makes the statement that at the request of District Attorney Bliss, of New York, Sherman was sent west to take testimony in a number of seizure cases in New York. On the first of February Sherman telegraphed from Indianapolis that it was desirable that the sentence of John Bingham be postponed until May, that he might testify in the New York cases, and asked for the requisite authority. The Attorney General telegraphed in reply: "The matter lies entirely with the Judge."

Next, on the 9th of February, Bliss wrote urging that the sentence of Bingham might be suspended until he had testified in the cases in New York, to which, on the 11th of this month, a letter was addressed by the Attorney General to the District Attorney at St. Louis, in these words: "Sir—I enclose to you herewith copies of letters of the 6th and 9th inst., addressed to me respectively by Messrs. M. Sherman, Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and George Bliss, Esq., United States Attorney for that district. It appears from these letters that there is a most urgent necessity that the testimony of John M. Bingham should be had in order to the conviction of certain guilty men in New York, and incidentally to the recovery of large sums of money by the United States. Influenced by this consideration, I hereby instruct you to refrain from moving for the sentence against Bingham in the United States Court at St. Louis until further orders from this department, unless you see a necessity for a different course."

Yesterday, the 14th inst., Mr. Dyer and Mr. Eaton telegraphed to the Attorney General that evidence came to them that Sherman had put himself, in the interest of Babcock, in the way of obtaining which this telegraphic dispatch was a reply:

WASHINGTON, February 14, 1876.

D. P. Dyer, Attorney General, St. Louis:

I do not know Sherman. Is he the one sent at the request of the District Attorney at New York? If he is what you suspect, treat him accordingly. Since commencing this Mr. Eaton's dispatch is handed me, and says that Sherman is the one from New York sent out by Mr. Bliss to collect testimony. If he interferes with you in the least to obstruct justice in any manner, treat him with any severity he may deserve,

EDWARD PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

Transferring the Indian Bureau.

The bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to-day for the transfer of the jurisdiction and control of the Indian Bureau from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War provides that the act shall take effect on the 1st of July next. The Secretary of War is required to detail an officer of the army, not below the rank of Colonel, to take charge of the office, under such regulations as he may prescribe. Army officers are to act as superintendents, agents, sub-agents, &c., thus abolishing all the present civil machinery of the bureau. Provision is made for the maintenance of Indians through army officers, and the Secretary of War is required to cause an enumeration of all Indians to be taken. The report of the committee was unanimous.

District of Columbia Bonds.

The Committee of Conference on the bill respecting the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds have agreed to recommend that the disagreements of the two Houses be compromised so as to provide that the total issue of these bonds shall be limited to ten million; that the Board of Audit shall be continued only long enough to examine and audit claims for work done to date, and that until the total limit of fifteen millions is reached the claims thus audited shall be paid in 3.65 bonds. The Conference Committee strike out Mr. Edmunds' amendment, which provided that bonds issued on and after January 27 last should be deemed illegal.

Deficiency in the Army Appropriation.

The Secretary of War has submitted a request for an appropriation of $300,000 to meet a deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the troops from June 15th to June 30th, 1875. He expresses the hope that this will be done before the regular deficiency bill shall be passed.

Business Before the House.

Two thousand two hundred original measures have been introduced in the House the present session.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado.

DENVER, COL., February 15.—The Constitutional Convention after two days of earnest discussion, adopted a chapter on the elective franchise, which requires the first State Legislature to provide by enactment for the submission of the woman suffrage question to a vote of the people. This is regarded as favorable by the advotes of the measure, who claim a powerful constituency in Colorado, whilst the experiment in Wyoming on the north has justified the privilege. In Kansas woman suffrage extends to all school offices.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 15.—The steamships Pereire, from New York, Marathan, from Boston, and Caspian, from Portland, have arrived ORE.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, has arrived.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The steamships The Queen and City of Paris, from Liverpool, have arrived.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, SMITHFIELD ST.

Notice is hereby given that all owners, (whether resident or non-resident of the city of Pittsburgh,) of

Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

First Monday in March, 1876,

Will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of Fifty Cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the

First Monday in May, 1876,

Will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or an Alderman of said city.

The old Metal Plate of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or Twenty-five Cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by two horses	18 00

$1.00 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
CITY TREASURER.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1876. b5

W. W. TYSON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Office---68 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. 396

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIR

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

PRESIDENTIAL prognostications continue in order. Boss SHEPARD, of Washington, puts CONKLING, BLAINE and MORTON forward as the Presidential candidates who have the best chance.

BISMARCK does not show the tenderness toward the Ultramontanes, with which he has been credited. On the contrary, he proposes stern, unflinching war, until he or they go under. There is not much of the compromise in his character.

NEW YORK cannot shake off the ghost of TWEED. He rests upon it like a nightmare. Absent or present, he commands a large place in the thoughts of New Yorkers. Now, he is thought to be in or near the city, ready to testify in his own behalf! When they see him in New York they will know it.

THE Spanish Government no doubt expects that its account of the weakness of the Cuban insurgent army will be readily credited in Europe. But people will naturally inquire why it was necessary to send 28,000 Spanish troops to the island within a year, if the rebellion is of such slender proportions, and sustained mainly by negroes, mulattoes, and Chinese.

THE bill for a Bureau of Architecture, of which we made mention a few days since, proves to be a really meritorious measure, drawn up in conformity with suggestions from Supervising Architect POTTER, and designed to lift his office out of political control. The officials are to be selected from the graduates of the "American Institute of Architects," and, thus, presumably up in their profession.

THE day yesterday was extremely inclement, and not conducive to a large attendance at the polls. There was, nevertheless, a quiet interest, manifested, and a fair vote polled. There were unmistakable symptoms of a "set up" at several points, in the interest of particular candidates. What schemes are involved remain to be seen; but so much interest is rarely taken in an election for no purpose at all.

THE escape of DOCKERAY from a Spanish prison, and his arrival in New York, has in it all the wildness of adventure that can be desired by the most earnest romancist. From prison, on board a boat, on a steamer, cast adrift, on board a felucca, in an eight days' storm, and arrived at last at Gibraltar,—such is the story of his adventures. The prison meant death, and freedom involved first, dangers, then, these passed, safety.

MR. PLATT'S resolution concerning the difference between the spoken and printed debates of the House seems rather to miss the real point at issue. It asks whether the alterations have been such as to require action by the House, and whether others than the members who made the speeches did the altering and suppressing. But how about what the speechmakers themselves did? Is there nothing objectionable in their rehashes?

THE papers that have been so busy in making General BABCOCK out a guilty man, do not find an amazing amount of comfort in the evidence produced on the trial, although it includes all the telegrams that have been accepted as affording incontrovertible proof of guilt. On the contrary, from the indefinite character of the evidence, and the fact that the prosecution is about done, it appears altogether likely that he would have been cleared, even without the testimony of the President. If proven innocent, how incalculable the wrong that has been heaped upon him.

THE capture of WINSLOW, in London, proves that he was less astute than he was thought to be. To go direct to a country with which we had extradition relations, was to fly in the face of the most imminent danger, unless he fancied his creditors would not have the temerity to follow him. It was stated, after he had fled, that he had fully posted himself on the countries with which we had no extradition treaty, but if he was, he paid little attention to the subject. His wife is reported to have the securities into which he had turned his money, and she clings to a portion of them.

THE Advisory Council, called by Plymouth Church, and which opened yesterday, is not likely to prove a very important gathering, unless it pries into the troubles of that Church more deeply than it is suspected of having a purpose to do. The questions to come before it indirectly relate to the scandal, but only so far as they bear upon Church discipline. The guilt or innocence of Mr. BEECHER is not involved, but Plymouth Church is on trial, as to whether in its disciplinary proceedings, it was right or wrong. It will be seen that however important the Council may be, in some particulars, it is not likely to meet the wishes of scandal lovers.

WHILE so much has been said about the special legislation involved in bill No. 6, we have an example of what may be done in that direction, under the law as it stands, in its relation to this city. Pittsburgh is known to the law as "Class No. 2;" this designating this city just as particularly, as though it were named by name. A bill is reported to be pending in the Legislature, to provide for assessors, and assessments in "cities of the second class," by which our Chief Assessor is to be continued in office three years, and appeals from the assessments are to be made in the Common Pleas Court No. 2. This last is, no doubt intended to be in harmony with the class of the city. Allegheny, under bill No. 6, is classed with two other cities, and special legislation, uncongenial to other cities of the same class, can only be had for it, by advertising intention to apply for it. Pittsburgh, on the contrary, can have special legislation without this course, by simply securing it under the guise of a general law.

THE cable summary of the speech of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer in regard to the Suez Canal purchase is not a particularly lucid one. It seems, however, that the shares are to be turned over to the National Debt Commissioners, and retained by them as part of the sinking fund till they are finally redeemed by the accumulation of the interest payments guaranteed by the Khedive. In other words, one department of the Treasury lends money to another at three per cent., and applies the five per cent. payable on the securities for the loan to the payment of the interest on that loan and to its redemption. This is the process in virtue of which the debt is to be extinguished in thirty-five years and the country is to have the property for nothing. The working of this plan depends entirely on the regularity with which the Khedive can pay the necessary million of dollars a year. In the not improbable event of his default in that payment, the real difficulties of the British Government in regard to its new relations with Egypt will begin.

THE new tax-tariff bill is of course a foregone failure, but it is rather astonishing to be told by the New York *Shipping List* that it was intended to make party capital. We admit that there may be men obtuse enough to fancy that capital could be made out of such a bill, and yet it is hard to understand how old politicians like KERR and MORRISON could see any popularity in the restoration of the income tax or the refusal of protection to domestic industries that command thousands upon thousands of votes. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the free-trade lunatics have had a Democratic House to make their experiments with; for they have been assailing the Republicans in Congress for fifteen years for not doing what they now see that a Democratic Congress is just as loth to do. They refused to recognize the imperious necessities of the public service for revenue, and treated the indispensable duties and taxes as though they were plunder, and now that they have had a chance themselves to show what they would do if allowed, it is seen that they fully recognize the necessity for revenue and appeal to the most odious forms of taxation to procure it. The party is welcome, is heartily welcome, to all the capital it can make out of such an atrocious bill. But it will never reach the Senate as it stands, and must be wholly changed before it can meet any favor in the House.

WE see a statement of the grants made by the directors of the Centennial Commission for certain privileges on the grounds of the Exhibition. These privileges include the monopoly of certain rights. The aggregate sum realized is $450,000. For the catalogue $100,000 is paid; for the restaurant and beer rights, $125,000. Milk, bread, chocolate and candy bring $11,000. Soda water will earn $52,000, and tobacco $21,000. There is one grant for rolling chairs, and another called "The Department of Public Comfort," which are to realize over $30,000. Of course it is proper that there should be some revenue from these grants. They will, no doubt, be valuable in many ways; but at the same time there should be care taken that they do not become abuses. One of the troubles with the Vienna Exhibition was the endless number of restrictions imposed upon all who had any business with the Exhibition. A glass of water, a chair for a moment's rest—the most natural and necessary comforts—were taxed. The consequence was that, in addition to the price of admission, the visitor was so taxed before he left the buildings and grounds that the charge amounted to an extortion. This is something to which Americans will be much less likely to submit than Austrians. If these grants are to be a monopoly it will go toward destroying all the good results expected to flow from the Exhibition. We trust that in making any concession the directors will take the utmost pains to protect the people.

DR. LINDERMAN is authority for the statement that our legal-tenders are above par as compared with silver. In other words, ninety-eight cents in greenbacks will pay for a dollar in silver. In view of this, he has been before a committee of Congress to secure an additional clause with which to purchase silver for coinage, in order to redeem fractional notes with specie. He asserts with truth that silver bullion is now at a lower price in the market than it was ever known to be; that it can be bought at $1.08 an ounce (900 fine); and that, in pursuance of his plan, it will be issued at par in currency equivalent to $1.24 4-10 an ounce. In other words, the Government will make by this exchange, 16 4-10 cents an ounce, less the cost of coinage, which does not exceed 2 cents an ounce. This will give the Government a seigniorage of at least 14 4-10 cents an ounce. This silver currency DR. LINDERMAN admits would be worth, at the present price of silver bullion,—and the indications point to a lower price,—2 per centum less than the gold value of the "greenback" dollar in which the Treasury promised to redeem the fractional currency. The Government credit may be improved by such a move, but to intelligent men it is not apparent how this can be done by offering to pay, according to the Treasury note legal-tender standard, 98 cents where the promise is to pay 100 cents, a promise which the Government is now absolutely performing. We have thus come up to silver specie payments without a struggle to that end. Why not reach gold payments in the same way? The problem, it is true, is a larger and more complicated one, but capable of being solved with equal ease, so far as methods are concerned.

IN VIEW of the fact that our new Constitution looks to the regulation of railroads by State law, and to reaching the same results as are aimed at in Wisconsin, the new bill, in that State, which is being carried through the Legislature, is interesting. It is a substitute for the POTTER law. The first section provides for the appointment by the Governor of one Commissioner, in place of three as under the present law, which, from an economical point of view, if from no other, is of great advantage to the State. The second section prescribes the duties of this Commissioner, which give him a general oversight of the management and condition of the roads, and empower him to inquire into violations of law. The third provides for an annual statistical report from each road to the Commissioner, under penalty for non-compliance. The fourth stops any road from charging one party more than another for a like service between stations, and gives to all parties the same benefits in concessions of rates. The fifth forbids the charging of unreasonable rates, either freight or passenger. The sixth provides for the furnishing of facilities for shipment of freight upon reasonable notice. The seventh provides that "companies violating any of the provisions of the act relating to extorsion, shall forfeit to the aggrieved party, for each and every offense, three times the actual damage sustained, together with the costs of the suit necessary to collect it." The eighth forbids the consolidation of competing lines under one management; The ninth forbids any person connected with a railroad company to engage in furnishing the company with supplies, or being engaged as a common carrier upon the road; The sale of tickets for five hundred miles, at three cents per mile, and some other provisions, are such as the roads of this State have voluntarily adopted.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE.

The trial of the murderer RUBENSTEIN, in New York, was marked by a kind of defense that was the more remarkable, as it was unusual, and required very great ingenuity to carry it successfully out. It was that RUBENSTEIN, while he did not murder the girl, was informed, in a dream of her whereabouts, and visited the spot under the impulse of the information thus furnished. He was a Russian, superstitious, a believer in dreams, and of a family that had great faith in visions. The defense based on this idea was, of course, weak, and, according to American ideas, not worthy attention. Yet an eminent lawyer used it, and was thought to have made an ingenious and effective defense. Not to follow the list of examples given by him, we notice that there are many states of mind that are peculiar, and for which no adequate explanation has yet been given. What is termed second-sight, is one of these. It involves a concentration of mind on a given object, by means of which occurrences are discerned far away. The *Atlantic Monthly*, a short time since, gave a number of instances in which this peculiarity was displayed by a lady who had three sons. One of them was with an emigrant train and was attacked by Indians. His mother was in deep distress at the time, and when at last he escaped, she announced the fact, although she did not see him for months afterward. Another son was involved in a broil, and was in danger of being lynched, in a town near by. She started the remaining brother to his rescue in hot haste, realizing, apparently, all the tragic events as they were in process of occurrence.

A vast number of such instances were gathered up, and used by Mr. BEACH in the defence of RUBENSTEIN, but to little purpose. The jury were not disposed to believe in the potency of dreams, and so gave him no benefit. Yet in the general subject, there is much of interest, and something of truth. It is simply a development of those strange powers of intellect which are not fully comprehended, or even witnessed, except in rare instances. Whether there is a rule by which such manifestations can be judged, we do not undertake to declare, but that they exist is very evident. Insanity is accepted as a plea in defence of murder or crime, although it is ill-defined, and very uncertain as a fact. In the case of LANDIS, in New Jersey, he was acquitted on the score of insanity, yet he was examined, after the trial, pronounced sane, and discharged. He was simply insane while committing murder, but not since. So work occult influences where law is involved.

LONG BONDS.

Whatever may be said or done about the various plans for resuming specie payments, Secretary BRISTOW has offered a suggestion to the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the substitution of 4½ per cent. bonds for the outstanding six per cents., which ought to receive prompt attention. This is that the bonds be made to run thirty years, in place of a shorter period, and that they be secure against being called in before that time. He claims that long-time bonds sell for more on the market, and meet with a readier sale, than those for a short period. The long-term bonds of the Pacific Railroad sold for more than the Government gold interest bonds, chiefly because of the length of time they ran. He proposes to issue $500,000,000 of these low rate bonds, in place of those now bearing 6 per cent. interest. He will thus save, on this investment, $7,500,000 over what is now paid, which, with the $5,000,000 saved on the five per cents., will make a total annual saving of $12,500,000 by the substitution of low, for high rate bonds.

The suggestion of the Secretary on this subject is practical, and deserving of attention. The value of long bonds as compared with those subject to call has never received sufficient consideration by our official financiers. They have insisted on retaining the option of redemption at short notice, thereby depriving the bond of a value as an investment which it would otherwise have had. Thus the whole issue of 5-20 bonds, amounting to a thousand million of dollars, and the old 10-40 bonds, amounting to two hundred millions of dollars, are now all payable at the option of the Government. There can be little doubt but that the Secretary of the Treasury can dispose of the 4½ per cent. bonds, if the term of the latter be made twenty-five or thirty years. The country will hardly be ready to pay them before that time. A saving of one and a half per cent. on the interest on this amount would be equivalent to $18,000,000 a year, which added to the $5,000,000 saved on the amounts already refunded, will make a saving of $23,000,000 of annual gold outlay. This alone would go far toward solving the question of specie resumption. If this amount were devoted to buying up the debt, it would, in forty years, sweep off one-half our entire national debt. We cannot estimate too highly the value of this important movement, and Secretary BRISTOW deserves to have the earnest and active support of Congress, irrespective of party, in this work. He is possessed of very excellent ideas on this particular branch of the financial subject.

STATE NEWS.

NEW CASTLE has a debt of $46,156.42.

THE Can-Can drew large houses at Petrolia.

THE Sharon schools report 809 pupils enrolled.

THE Reading Room at Titusville is a thing of the past.

THE diphtheria has been and is very bad at Schuylkill Haven.

THE railroad bridge at Sharpsville was completed last week.

THE Shenango Coal Company resumed work on the 15th inst.

THE Warren Savings Bank prospers. It has moved into its new building.

NEW LEBANON, with a population of less than 300, has 25 persons 65 years old.

CONNELLSVILLE is to have a new bank—a National one, with a capital of $50,000.

MRS. DAWSON, the revivalist, is conducting a series of successful meetings at Oil City.

MORGAN & CO., near Broadford, consume in their coke ovens thirteen acres of coal annually.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company have not secured more than half a supply of ice so far this season.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN will deliver the annual oration at the reunion of Battery B, at New Castle, April 26.

THOMAS J. MCKIERNAN, of Altoona, has served as justice of the peace for a quarter of a century. He was re-elected on Tuesday.

A MILLVILLAGE, Crawford county, smallpox patient got up about midnight, while his nurse was sleeping, and started out *en dishabille* to make calls.

THE rolling mill of the Philadelphia & Reading Reading Company has closed till the end of the month, perhaps for a still longer time. Work has been very slack for some time, the mill averaging only 10 days in December and 11½ days in January; 150 men will be thrown out of employment.—*Reading Eagle.*

AT a railroad meeting held at Meadville recently, General Huidekoper stated that a cable dispatch from England, informed him that a committee of eight had been appointed to look into the affairs of the A. & G. W. R. R., and that $8,000,000 was at hand to liquidate the heavy indebtedness of the concern and rearrange its business.

THE latter part of last week Daniel Hanna, of Petrolia, disposed of some oil property near Karns City, consisting of four wells, the combined daily production of which is about eighty barrels, in addition to a twenty-five acre lease, the whole subject to one-fourth royalty. The purchase was made by the Columbia Company and the consideration $25,000.

AT Espyville, Crawford county, an epidemic is prevailing, and almost no deaths have occurred, yet it is attended with a great amount of suffering, and in several cases life is being despaired of. The disease appears to be an affection of the liver and kidneys, in many cases being attended with severe vomiting. Many families are still prostrated, but are in a fair way of recovery.

ON last Sabbath Mr. John Fawcett, of Cecil township, Washington county, died from an attack of pneumonia. On Friday preceding, his aged mother went with it a power from earth. And in August last his only sister also died. These constituted the entire family, with the exception of an adopted daughter, to whom Mr. Fawcett left his entire wealth—some eighty thousand dollars.

A CERTAIN fireman on one of the local trains which pass through Pottstown is taking up a subscription for a needy woman. The list is headed by the following touching appeal: "In aid of a poor widow woman with eight small children, whose husband works in a Coushohocken stone quarry. Please contribute freely, as the unfortunate female is desirous of opening a large hotel on the Centennial grounds." Many subscribe without noticing the joke.

REV. J. W. NEVIN, D.D., LL.D., the venerable President of Franklin and Marshall College, has resigned, the resignation to take effect in June. The paper is in the hands of Hon. John Cessna, President of the Board of Trustees. The successor of Dr. Nevin, if the resignation be accepted, has not yet been named, there not having been any official action as yet in the matter. Among the names of the most prominently mentioned for the place, however, is that of Dr. Bausman, of Reading.

A LIVELY unpleasantness occurred at Karns City on Saturday. A young lady named ——— had married a respectable workman two or three days previously, at Dunkirk, contrary to the wishes of her mother. The happy pair were returning home in good order, the irate parent of the bride happening to be on the same train from Parker to Karns City. The old lady opened her lingual batteries against her son-in-law, and was only prevented from attempting violence by the action of the passengers. At the depot platform in Karns City she drew a useless revolver, creating intense excitement until disarmed by some cool-blooded spectators.

AT nine o'clock Monday morning, at Franklin, a young man named William Law, was fearfully injured by a falling tree on the side hill, above Franklin, where he had been employed cutting railway ties. One of the trees, by some means, became lodged, and while Law was endeavoring to cut it loose it suddenly fell, crushing the poor fellow to the earth so firmly that he could not be extricated until the trunk had been cut through. A physician was immediately summoned, who found the sufferer badly smashed, and his back broken, whence his recovery is not believed possible. He is about nineteen years of age, and the son of an aged resident.

RECENTLY a number of the citizens of Foxburg and vicinity invested one dollar each, in a fund of fifteen hundred, designed to assist J. G. Masters, of Brookville, to substantiate his claim to an enormous amount of money and property in Germany. The claimant promises, in case of succeeding, to pay one hundred dollars for each dollar thus contributed. Sixty-five years ago his uncle died, leaving an immense fortune he had accumulated in the East Indies. No heirs could be discovered to inherit his vast wealth, which is now estimated at over twenty-six millions of dollars, although liberally advertised for in the European papers. Under an old German law this advertising is to be repeated every fifteenth year in such cases as the present. In this instance the legal proviso was complied with, and fifteen years since Mr. Masters saw the notice. He instituted the proper inquiries and soon became satisfied that he was the direct heir to the whole estate. He spent nearly all his means prosecuting the claim, which failed from the absence of some particular evidence. The missing link has been fully supplied, and little doubt is now entertained by his friends that Masters, who is on his way to Germany, will speedily be put in possession of the entire property. He is an elderly man, for many years a farmer, near Brookville, and tolerably certain not to be unduly elated over his good fortune in case of success.

T. J. D. FULLER died on Monday in Virginia. He was four times elected to Congress. In 1857 he was appointed Second Auditor of the Treasury by President Buchanan.

THE BEST USE.

Out of the bud the bright Rose bloweth,
And all the soul of her sweetness goeth
Abroad to the sun and wind and rain;
But ah! ah never, in any weather,
Can she fold up her leaves together,
And close herself in a bud again!

But if the sun and wind be sweeter,
And Summer's beautiful dress completer
Because of the Rose's graceful part,
Were it not wiser far and better
Than, bound and locked in her fair green fetter,
To die with an untouched virgin heart?

THE HARD TIMES.

Have We Come to the End of the Story.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* thinks we have reached the bottom rock of business depression. And says six or seven very cogent reasons can be given for this hopeful belief, which may be condensed thus:

"First—The California mines in 1876 will produce $100,000,000, and in 1877 fifty millions more.

"Second—The excess of our exports over our imports in the fiscal year of 1874-75 was $57,000,000. This will be increased in that which ends in June, '76, probably to $70,000,000.

"Third—The 'Centennial' will bring to us seven millions of people, whose average expenditure will not be less than ten dollars, making $70,000,000. A Philadelphia calculator estimates the visitors at a hundred millions of people.

"Fourth—We are nearly out of debt, which is the corner-stone of our improvement, and we are to build on this solid rock. The amount of debts liquidated the last year can not well be estimated.

"Fifth—Our general economy, which has been taught the last three years, during which time our merchants have been sorely tried.

"Sixth—The overwhelming crops of our country will make us all rich. A years failure of crops in Europe, with our own immense cash capital comparatively unemployed, would produce a demand such as we have never seen. There is no limit to our crop production, nor that of our gold, silver and copper.

High Life in Washington.

The wives of two Congressman were waiting for the elevator last evening at one of our hotels. I was demurely reading the evening paper with my eyes, eagerly devouring their conversation with my ears, and this is what I heard. Said Mrs. H.:

"I'm awful tired; I've made twenty calls to-day, and to-morrow I must make as many more. There's precious little fun about it."

Said Mrs. L.: "Fun! indeed! not a bit of it. I'm disappointed in Washington. Why, at home, when George was elected, I held my head higher than anybody in the country, and I expected to have such a gay time here, but when you get three hundred Congressmen and their wives together, one don't count much. I needn't have worried so about my dresses!"

Mrs. H.'s face was visibly lengthening all the while her friend was talking; then she responded:

"That's so! There's Mrs. Grant, whom everybody wants to see once; there are the wives of the Secretaries, who bow politely when you call, and never know you again."

"Oh, yes they do!" interrupted Mrs. L. "Mrs. Fish never forgets a face, and Mrs. Bristow is just lovely!"

"Well, anyhow, Mrs. Robeson never knows anybody lower than a Senator's wife, and Mrs. Belknap never returns our calls. This is the order: The Cabinet ladies, the wives of Senators, ladies of the Foreign Legations, the families of the army and navy, a few citizens known for wealth or positions given by inheritance, and then wives of Congressmen are classed with department clerks! I wish I hadn't come at all!"

"I won't say that," said Mrs. L., "for at home it does sound so nicely to say you were in Washington during the season. I shall make the most of my position there, you may be sure!"

Now, this is true, dear friends, for the wife of the inconspicuous M. C., who comes here with dreams of social glory, will find the reality exceedingly commonplace. If she be really a lady, refined and intelligent, she will draw about her a circle of pleasant friends well worth possessing; if she be exceedingly beautiful, or so wealthy that her entertainments make a stir, society will court her with sweet phrases, and she shall have cards by the half bushel; she shall have more invitations than she can possibly accept, and neither days nor nights shall be long enough for her wish. Once in the center of the whirlpool, struggles are in vain; you can't keep near the outer edge; it is the vortex or nothing. I know one married pair who are elderly and who ought to be staid, but the lady, gazing at Washington through the glamour of fancy's painted vista, desired to be "a high flyer at fashion," while the husband—a genuine "Shoddy Boffin"—detested the whole thing. But follows at my lady's footsteps like a reluctant but obedient Newfoundland dog. It is the greatest fun to watch his hands, when, stuffed into white kids, he attends an evening party. Every separate finger stands at a different angle and the thumbs are at enmity with all the rest. After shaking hands with any one he curiously inspects the liberated digits and sticks them out again as if to assert their independent individuality.

How to Save.

The way to save is to begin with little matters, and to begin at once. No one ever made his way from poverty to riches who scorned economy in small things, and could not comprehend the value of a single cent. The poor man who would get ahead pecuniarily must learn that to save cent after cent —one at a time, if he can do more—till he gets a hundred of them, and so has a dollar, is a wise and noble thing for him to do. Having thus actually saved his first dollar, he will have acquired with it a power of self-denial and a tenacity of purpose which will enable him to save one dollar after another until he gets a hundred; and then he can save on indefinitely, and become independent in fortune. "But," says some one who has lived all his life without saving: "How am I to save. My habits are fixed. How can I learn to lay by something for old age?" You must do as to money matters what a certain ancient school of philosophers did as to morals. These old sages used, every night, to review their actions for the day, and see what they ought not to have done that they had done, and what they might have done better of the things which it had been necessary for them to do. So, too, must you every night review the actions of the day, and see what you have spent that you ought not to have spent, and how you might have got more economically what it was necessary for you to obtain. Any one who faithfully makes such a review of his expenditures will be apt to discover many opportunities for retrenchment and reform; and then, if he will, he can at once begin to save, and may acquire economical habits which will secure his future prosperity.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

James Andrews et ux., to Erasmus St. John, September 21, 1875; six lots on Warren street, Second ward, Allegheny. Price.....$7,475

Thos. H. Briggs et ux., to James H. Hays, October 1, 1875; lots No. 2 and 3 in plan of "Home Farm," Baldwin township. Price.....$650

Same to Same, October 1, 1875; lot on Saw Mill Run, Baldwin township. Price.....$225

Same to Henry B. Hays, January 7, 1876; lot on Six Mile Ferry Road, Baldwin township. Price.....$300

Jennie Erwin to Kate Erwin, November 24, 1874; lot on River avenue, Nineteenth ward, city. Price.....$150

John Gouldian et ux. to Jacob Morlock et al., April 5, 1875; 5 acres 108 perches in Upper St. Clair township. Price.....$245.75

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Crawford McDowell, January 29, 1876; lot on Ella street, Sixteenth ward, city. Price.....$600

James Herron et ux. to C. O. Norris, January 12, 1875; lot on Shady avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Price.....$601

Wm. A. Himmelwight et ux. to Peter Y. Hite, February 14, 1876; 313¼ acres in East Deer township. Price.....$1,500

Wm. Marick, to Patrick and Johanna Twomey, February 1, 1876; lot on Charles street, Fourteenth ward, city. Price.....$200

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Joseph McElheron, January 15, 1876; lot on Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward, city. Price.....$50

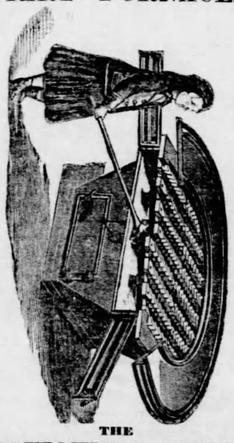
James Welsh et ux., to James Hister, Sept. 2, 1875; lot on Shady avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Price.....$600

—A Washington special says: "For a week visitors to the Capitol have been astonished to see a column of black smoke rolling around the white dome of the building. If it had been turned into a Pittsburgh rolling mill the effect could not have been more striking, or appalling, considering the immaculate whiteness of the surrounding marble. On inquiry it turns out that the new Clerk has discovered about forty tons of soft bituminous coal which had been rejected last session, and says it must be burned up as a matter of economy. By the time it is gone the cost of repainting the portion of the building which it has defaced will probably amount to several times the cost of the coal."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
New Black Cashmeres,
AT SPECIAL BARGAINS.
A full, new complete assortment of all grades and qualities in Wool, All-wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres, extra good value.
At 20, 25, 30, 37 1-2, 40, 44, 50, 62 1-2, 75 and 87 1-2c, good value in
Black Alpacas and Mohairs
At $1 to $3.50 per yard, Bargains in
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
At $1.25, Special Bargains in Newest Shades
Colored Silks.
At 12 1-2c, Large variety of Dark Dress Goods, in Brighton Plaids, Camel's Hair Plaids, &c., &c.
At 15 and 18 3-4c, New assortment desirable
DRESS GOODS
Usually sold at 25 and 30c.
At 50c, a special bargain in
Camel's Hair Suitings,
Worth $1 per yard.
Choice new assortments Colored Cashmeres and Merinos, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silk Repps, Drap De Etes, &c.
Lowest possible prices for Plain and Barred Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, &c.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!
The special attention of GENTLEMAN is directed to our Department of
Fine Dress Shirts!
Which at the present season of the year receives very careful attention, all the newest ideas in the finish and
STYLE OF BOSOM
Being Now Presented.
Measures Taken for Special Orders and
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
BIG BARGAINS
IN SOILED GOODS,
AT
J. D. CARLISLE'S.

Leather Satchels	50c, 75c, $1 00
Blue Mixed Shirts or Drawers	29
Ladies' All-wool Shirts	1 00
Ladies' Linen Cuffs	20
Ladies' Linen Collars	5
Wool Scarfs	25
Ladies' Nubias	20
Shaker Socks, Ribbed	19
Merino Socks, two pair for	25
Ladies' Ribbed Hose	10
Men's Suspenders	25 and 50
Men's Silk Hows	13 and 19
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs	49
Bradley's Blue Mixed Yarn, per cut	6

NEW GOODS—Cashmere Net, Cashmere Lace, Cashmere Scarfs at 97c., (new style,) Mottoes, etc.
37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.
NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY
FOR
Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!
Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Althaus, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.
Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
281 Penn avenue.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
SUITS, &c., &c.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits Ladies' New Cloaks and Sacques, Ladies' Cashmere Sacques.
Ladies' Ottoman Striped Shawls, Light Check and Striped Shawls, Plain Black Thibet Shawls, Broche Shawls, &c.
Ladies' Calico and Chintz Wrappers. Ladies'
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
Chemise, Drawers, Nightgowns, White Skirts, &c.
Ladies' Plain and Embroidered White Waists, Ladies' Calico and Chintz Waists, Boys' White and Colored Waists, Infants' Robes and Short Dresses, Infants' Embroidered and Tucked Slips, all styles.
Full new lines of
White Goods,
All kinds, just opened. Tucking and Linen Lawns.
A large stock of Gents', Youths' and Boys'
Ready Made Clothing,
All grades. Boys' Kilt Suits at the lowest prices.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., very low; Gum Overshoes.
Hand Satchels, Traveling Bags, Trunks, &c.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
Who have just opened an invoice of the new
WOVEN DRUGGETS,
The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.
CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.
PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 96 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT SPREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Second avenue from Cross street to Railroad crossing, at Glenwood station, 23d ward, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the damages by grade on Hazelwood avenue, are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.
THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1876.
OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 5, 1876.
NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE Grading, Paving and Curbing of Return street from Orphan Asylum to Water Basin line, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
9 CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS 9.
Gems of English Song. 232 pages.
75 charming Songs for the price of 8 songs.
Gems of German Song. 200 pages.
100 of the best, for the price of 10 songs.
Gems of Scottish Song. 200 pages.
157 of the sweetest, for the price of 12 songs.
Gems of Sacred Song. 200 pages.
120 of the most celebrated, for the price of 10 songs.
Moore's Irish Melodies. 200 pages.
100 of rare beauty, for the price of 10.
Wreath of Gems. 200 pages.
100 Songs, carefully culled from a much larger number.
Shower of Pearls. 240 pages.
67 of the choicest vocal duets for the price of 10.
Operatic Pearls. 200 pages.
90 of the most favorite Songs of 50 Operas.
Silver Chord. 200 pages.
160 Songs, in great variety, for the price of 10.
Songs in Sheet Music form cost from 30 to 50 cts. each. Nicely packed in these elegant books, they cost from 2 to 4 cents each.
The pages in these fine volumes are all of Full Sheet Music size.
Price of each book in Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Gilt, $4.00.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.
WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGH'NY.
JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
FEBRUARY 16.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Housefurnishing Goods, &c.
At 5c, Good Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6 1-4c, Light and Dark Fast Colored Calicos

DAILY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, February 16, 1876. }

The stormy character of the day yesterday operated detrimentally to business, and limited operations at the banks. During last week there was a tendency to an increase in country deposits, which was hardly large enough to notice. Collections remained without improvement, and country trade more than usually inactive. Country banks are compelled in many instances to ask for a renewal of paper maturing. The loanable funds of the banks have consequently shown but little increase, while the demand has been fully maintained, owing to the dullness of trade and the poorness of collections. Still there is enough of surplus at the banks to accommodate customers, and to take in outside paper.

Among the taxes which bankers feel to be most objectionable is the tax on deposits. Their deposits are what they owe, and to tax them thereon is to tax them on their liabilities. The basis of taxability is property, not debts; assets, not liabilities. On this account, they argue, deposits should be free. The imports of the Government should be laid in such a way, if possible, as to strengthen conservative banking, not to militate against it. It is poor policy for the State, as was done in New York this year, to tax the surplus of the banks. So long as the entire industrial and commercial fabric of the State has its basis in the stability of banks, public policy ought to ally itself with conservative management.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold		5-20's 1865—coupons	123¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	123½	10-40's, Reg.	117¾
" 1864, all called...	—	Currency 6's	125¾
" 1865	119¾	New 5 per cents	118
" 1865, new	119¾	10-40's—coupons	120¾
5-20's 1867	122½		

EXCHANGES.

N. Y. Cen..	116¾	Ohio & Mississippi	22¾
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	69¾
Erie pref.	29¾	Ft. Wayne	96½
C. C. & I. C.	5	Harlem	143
St. Paul	46	Adams Express	111¾
Do. Pref.	72	American Express	65
Michigan Southern	86½	U. S. Express	75
Do. Central	69¾	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	93
North W. astern	31	Quicksilver	15½
Do. Pref ers	67¾	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	119¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	20
Cleve. & Pitts	90¾	Panama	130¼
Pacific Mail	35¾	Iron Mountain	25
Western Union Tel.	76¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	55½	Cen. Trans (B)	48
Reading (b)	51¾	Empire Trans (B)	52
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	119	A. V. R. R. T. 3-6 (S)	99
Oil Creek (S)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	84
Lehigh Valley (B)	64¾		

NEW YORK, February 15, 1876.

Money closed at 2@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $719,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $606,000. The clearings were $221,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 480@490. Gold opened at 113, and advanced to 113⅝. The carrying rates were 1 to 2½. Loans were also made flat. Governments were strong, and advanced ⅛ to ¼ under a heavy investment demand. Railroad bonds were strong, with Northwests, St. Pauls and Pacific issues as features. State securities were quiet.

Stocks were strong and buoyant, with an advance for the day of ½ to 2½ per cent., which was most conspicuous in New York Central, Northwest, St. Paul and Rock Island. The closing quotations in many cases were the highest of the day. Western Union was weak on the announcement by the A. & P. Telegraph Company of a reduction of rates of from 20 to 30 per cent. between New York and Chicago and other prominent cities. The transactions aggregated 143,000 shares, of which 26,000 were Western Union, 27,000 Northwest, 17,000 Rock Island, 15,000 St. Pauls, 13,000 Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 6,000 Ohios, and 6,000 Missouri Pacific.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123½; 5-20s '65, 118½; do '67, 119½; do of '67, 122½; do of '68, 123¾; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 117¾; do coupons, 120¾; currency sixes, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102¾; Tennessee old, 43 3-4; do new, 43; Virginia new, 36; do old, 38.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¼; Pacific Mail, 35½; Adams Express, 111¾; Fargo Express, 89½; American Express, 66½; United States Express, 74 3-4; New York Central, 116 3-4; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 143; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 60 3-4; Lake Shore, 65 1-8; Union Pacific, 69½; Illinois Central, 99 3-4; Pittsburgh, 95½; Northwestern common, 44½; do preferred, 67; New Jersey Central, 108; Rock Island, 110½; St. Paul, 45¾; do preferred, 79¾; Toledo & Wabash, 106; do preferred, 109½; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred 21½; Chicago & Alton, 105½; do preferred, 119½; Ohio & Mississippi, 22½; Indiana Central, 105; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 20; Delaware & Lackawanna, 117; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20 3-8; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 105½; Union grant, 102½; Mariposa, 8½; do preferred, 9½; Panama, 30½; Missouri Pacific, 12½.

LONDON, February 15.—5 P. M.—The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 5½. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000. Consols: money, 94 1-16; account, 94 3-16; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 15½; do preferred, 31.

PARIS, February 15.—Rentes, 68f 55c.

FRANKFORT, February 15.—U. S. new 5s, 101¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, February 15, 1876. }

The Crude market opened weak, but closed firmer at an advance of 2@3 ₱ bbl. United certificates were quoted this p. m. at 91¼@91½; Consols, $1,01¾; Union, $1,00; shipment, $2,05. Barge oil, in which there is little or nothing doing, in consequence of the railroads refusing to allow a drawback on the refined made out of it, quoted nominally at $2,15. Refined continues dull; there is scarcely any demand for immediate delivery at present rates, and sales of all sorts are trifling. Philadelphia delivery quoted at 13¾; on cars here, 10¾@10¾.

The Barrel market continues dull, but prices are nominally unchanged; countries, $1,05; cities $1,15.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden F. & Co.	769
Citizens o w	Do.	448
Lockhart & Frew	Do.	260
Livingston Bro.	Do.	401
Total		1,878

The Way It is Done in Chicago—Making No. 2 Wheat out of Lower Grades.

They say that a well-known cleaning mill in this city is now at work making No. 2 wheat out of the lower grades, the said grain being run into a certain elevator not a thousand miles from Bridgeport. If this kind of wheat be the only wheat that is stored in that elevator, there can be no objection to the wheat selling on its merits for what it is worth. But if the elevator receiving that wheat should also receive straight wheat from the country, and the selling price of the latter be lowered by discriminations against the former—the matter cannot be too widely published. It is well known that canceling holders of wheat in other houses have been losers in times past by the presence of "raised" grain. On general principles a man has a right to do what he pleases with his own property, but other property-holders have rights also, and where there is a clash the minority of one is not always sustained.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R.

Byers McC & Co m	2
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.	
Nimick & Co m	11
W. J. Hammond s	5
Total	18
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R.R.	
Brown & Co p	10
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R.R.	
Shoenberger & Coo	15
Hussey, W. & Co o	2
Isabella Fur. o	4
McIntosh & Co p	1
Total	33
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R.R.	
Nimick & Co m	10
K. Thompson S. Works m	6
Lewis O & P m	2
Byers McC & Co m	5
Crawford Mfg Co m	2
Isabella Furo	10
Total	47
Maloney & Los	1
J. W. Porter m	2
Soho Furnace o	6
Lewis O. & P o	2
Zug & Co o	3
Total	1
Shoenberger & Co o	2
Lindsay & McC m	3
Caugher & Hm	2
W. Clark m	2
S. Reynolds m	1
Model w	853
Warden F. & Co	769
Do.	448
Do.	260
Do.	401
Total	1,878

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, February 15, 1876. }

Our merchants generally continue to report business as being dull, unusually so for this season of the year, but they are hopeful of an early improvement. The leading staples are devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made in these columns.

APPLES—The market is firmer, and with a steady demand and light supply, prices are tending upward. Sales reported at from $3¾@4½ ₱ bbl for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—65@70c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The market continues slow, but the feeling prevails that hard pan has been reached; prime navies $1,20@1,25 ₱ bushel to the trade, and $1,30@1,35 in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—There is an increasing demand for strictly prime, and with a light supply, the market is firmer—may be quoted at 27@28—something choice would bring 30c.

CRANBERRIES—$11@12 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The general tone and spirit of the market is steady, with regular jobbing sales at 13¾@14c for prime Ohio Factory; do, New York, 14@14½c.

DRESSED HOGS—6@6½c.

DRIED FRUIT—Some more activity is noticeable. Apples, 9c for southern, 10c for Ohio and 11c for fine York State. Halves Peaches steady at 12@12½c, with only a moderate inquiry, as it is early yet for the demand for actual use.

EGGS—The supply is still in excess of present requirements, but prices remain as last quoted—15@16c. A little cold weather would soon stiffen the market.

FLOUR—There is a very fair local demand for good brands, and prices remain unchanged. Spring Wheat flour, $6@6,25 for Wisconsins and $6,25@6,50 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6@7; amber, $7@7,50. Rye flour, $5,75@6. Buckwheat flour 2@2½ ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—There is only a moderate degree of activity in the grocery trade; it has been kept back considerably of late by the unfavorable weather, and then the very bad condition of the country roads has had its effect in keeping back country orders, which are not coming forward as freely as they usually do at this season of the year. No change in prices, but both Sugar and Coffee continue weak.

RICE.

Carolina ..... 7 @7¾ | Louisiana..... 7¾@8½

SYRUPS.

Choice	60 @65	Fair	40 @45
Prime	55 @55	Dark	38 @40

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard R	9¾
Crushed	11	Standard Sr	9¾
Granulated	11	Refined Yellow	8¾@ 9¾
Powdered	11¾	N.O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22¾@23	R. Rio, loose	26½
Good Rio	20½@21¾	Roasted Java	34
Old Gov. Java	34		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	50 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5¾		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	11¾	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	3 25	French Prunes	9 @10
Currents, per lb	8		

GRAIN—The Grain markets continue quiet and present no new or important features to which reference has not heretofore been made in these columns. Wheat is still quoted at $1,30@1,35 for prime to choice red; and white is bringing but little more than red. The Oat market continues quiet and unchanged; 40a 41c for mixed and 42@43c for white, sacked, on track. Shelled Corn continues dull and may be quoted at 50a 52c, free in elevator for high mixed to yellow. Ear Corn in light supply and steady, although the demand is mostly for small lots; quoted at 50@53c on wharf and track. Rye is steady at 82@85c; sale of 3 cars at 85c.

HAY—Baled continues dull with the supply accumulating; upland prairie, $10@13, timothy, $16@18, according to quality and condition.

POTATOES—Continue dull and notwithstanding the supply is only fair, prices are barely maintained. Quotable at 33@35 on track, and 3 to 5c additional in a jobbing way from store.

PROVISIONS—The general position of the market continues firm for holders, and instead of weakening as expected it would this month, it is growing stronger. It looks at the present writing as if the shorts were going to be squeezed. While Chicago is considerably behind as regards the number of hogs slaughtered, it is stated that her stock of the product is not much behind that of last year.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Lard, Ref. for sum-	—
Best Bacon, S. C.	14½	mer use, in tierces	—
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. in ½ bbls.	—
Best Tongues, Ex. C. per doz.	6.50	Do. in buckets	—
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	14	Do. 3 lb pails	17
Clear Sides	13½	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$22.00	Do. 6 lb do	16¾
Family Mess Pork	22.00	Ham Sausage	9
Short Cut	22.00	Carbon Oil	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Cheese	—
		Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
		Do. do. ½ bbls.	4.00
		Do. do. bbls.	8.50

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a13c ₱ lb; live do., 45a55c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 14a15c.

RAGS—Steady at 3@3½c for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is scarce and held firmly at $9 as 25 ₱ bu. Timothy in good supply at $2,65a2,85 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Steady at 8a8¾c for country—city rendered, 9a9¼c.

[From the New York Daily Bulletin, February 12.]

Position of the Flour Trade.

The present promises to prove one of the most unprofitable years for the Flour trade of this country that has been experienced for a long time. It is a condition in good part incident to large crops which have met with unusual damage, that has compelled the rapid and general manufacture of the unsound wheat to save it from deterioration both in quality and value, as it can be worked up, held or shipped to greater advantage in the shape of flour than as wheat. As consequence of these conditions the flour trade of the whole country has been steadily carried down an incline plane of values since this season commenced, with but few and temporary exceptions. Indeed, so great is the supply of poor flour that has been continually crowded into the market at steadily decreasing values, that even the limited quantity of good flour has been dragged down with it to a great extent. The same course has been noted in wheat; and, up to this time, the theory of higher prices for better grades because of their scarcity has utterly failed to carry. What the ultimate result may be, we do not presume to indicate; but from this season's experience, thus far, there does not seem to be a very bright future for wheat or good flours until this deluge of poor stock has been worked off. Unfortunately this prospect does not appear flattering, for the reason that both Europe and the United States contribute largely and about equally to this poor stock. And just here is a difference between this and other years when we have had damaged wheat, which has been generally overlooked, and which may prove disastrous to those who invested without due allowance for the fact. It is seldom that all or nearly all the great wheat-growing countries of the world are visited with floods so damaging as were experienced last season right in their harvest seasons both for winter and spring wheats. The foreign markets cannot recover until this incubus is removed by its consumption. If it is to be used as human food, it must be so used before hot weather arrives, as probably but a small portion comparatively of the crop of Europe or America will long keep in good condition, even with mild weather. This is indicated by the fact that in New York much is already being taken from store and floated to prevent heating. It is now only two months, or three at the farthest, before warm weather will be upon us, beyond which time damaged wheat and unsound flour alike will be things no one will want to have, much less to hold. The immense stocks of both must be worked off in the meantime or go down in value until they reach the point where they can be used for inferior purposes. Whatever, therefore, may be the ultimate outcome for prime wheat and flours, there does not appear much prospect for any general and permanent improvement for some time to come.

Hence, flour, notwithstanding it is relatively lower, seems destined to keep pace with any future decline in wheat as it has done all the season; for demand from all sources is at present very limited, as foreign markets appear to be glutted with poor flours, and to have of the better grades a fair supply for current wants. Shippers are receiving but few orders, and these are generally at reduced limits compared with former prices. The demand from all sources is mostly confined to small orders for immediate wants, and a square lot of 5,20 for 5,000 barrels of the best lines of shipping extras on this market would doubtless be accepted and delivery made free on board, although they are held nominally higher. With them trade brands have steadily more than sympathized, with the exception of best grades of spring and winter, and a general desire possesses the trade to sell. This has been the result of large stocks of poor flour and the course of the wheat market, but it also is aggravated by the fact that receipts continue large, and that there has been an increase of the stocks of flour instead of a decrease since January 1, at which time the actual stock is as follows: New York was understated by about 250,000 barrels, as has been admitted by receivers and commissioners alike. In order to demonstrate that the stock of flour on Feb. 1 was fully three-quarters of a million of barrels, we have compiled a statement of the receipts and sales since Sept. 30 from the daily records of Jan. 1, giving the holders of flour the advantage of the assumption that there has been no increase in stock since then, which is a very liberal concession to them, as dealers admit. This statement has also been compared with those of individuals and firms who had kept count, or taken it on the first of the year, and wherever, in the absence of data, estimates have been used to make the statement complete, these have been on the authority of those most familiar with the subject. For instance, the product of the city mills has been obtained from the millers who agree on the amounts, while the receipts and sales have been obtained from the books admitted by receivers and commissioners alike. In order to demonstrate that the stock of flour on Feb. 1 was fully three-quarters of a million of barrels, we have compiled a statement of the receipts and sales since Sept. 30 from the daily records of Jan. 1, giving the holders of flour the advantage of the assumption that there has been no increase in stock since then, which is a very liberal concession to them, as dealers admit. This statement has also been compared with those of individuals and firms who had kept count, or taken it on the first of the year, and wherever, in the absence of data, estimates have been used to make the statement complete, these have been on the authority of those most familiar with the subject. For instance, the product of the city mills has been obtained from the millers who agree on the amounts, while the receipts and sales have been obtained from the books of the Produce Exchange, which are admitted by receivers and commissioners alike.

	Barrels.
Stock of flour in New York Sept. 30, 1875	360,000
Receipts since, to and inclusive of December 31, 1875, by main freight lines	1,291,902
Average daily production of our city mills, at 2,500 bbls per day for 76 days	228,000
Total supply	1,919,902
Reported sales, Oct. to Dec. 1, 1875	1,060,450
Added for direct through exports that show in our receipts but not in sales	50,000
Added for amount that may have gone into trade from direct receipts from jobbers and not reported in sales—say 1,000 bbls ₱ day for 76 days	76,000
Balance of stock here Dec. 31, 1875	733,453
Total	1,919,563

This must agree about exactly with the returns of the most thoroughly taken stocks on January 1st.

Packing Reports.

The following table shows the number of hogs packed at the points named, as returned to the Secretary of the Chicago Pork-Packers' Association:

Points.	To date. 1875-6.	Packing 1874-5.
Chicago	1,439,176	1,490,344
Cincinnati	519,796	560,164
St. Louis	391,000	462,246
Louisville	272,095	265,1 8
Indianapolis	295,000	278,339
Milwaukee	176,000	236,596
St. Joseph, Mo	82,831	114,851
Keokuk, Iowa	27,820	72,000
Sabula, Ia	27,400	27,418
Peoria, Ill	90,000	112,765
Kansas City	60,000	73,500
Cedar Rapids	68,000	54,670
Des Moines	41,500	74,017

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 15, 1876.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRIAN—Wheat irregular and fairly active; No 2 Chicago spring $1,10½ bid spot; 99¾c seller March; $1 seller April; $1,04 seller May; No 3 do 82c; rejected 71c. Corn steady; No 2 41¾c spot; 41¾c seller March. Oats quiet and firm; No 2 31¾c spot; 32c seller March. Barley and rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm at $21 spot; $21,07½ seller March; $21,37½@21,40 seller April; $21,65 seller May. Lard steady and in moderate demand; $12,37½@12,65 spot; $12,70@12,72½ seller March; $12,85@12,87½ seller April. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 8c; short rib middles 11¾@11¾c; short clear 11¾c.

WHISKY—$1,06.

On Call Board wheat was firmer; $1,01¾ February; $1 March. Corn firm; ¼c higher. Oats unchanged. Pork dull; 10c higher. Lard dull; 2½c higher; prices bid.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 15—Flour dull; slightly in buyers' favor; receipts 9,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,35@4,70; common to good $5@5,50; good to choice $5,55@6; white wheat extra $6,10@7,75; St. Louis $5,35@6; extra Ohio $5@7,25. Rye flour dull; $4,10@5,05. Corn meal quiet; $2,90@3,50. Wheat dull; only a limited export and home trade demand; receipts 27,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1,32@1,38; rejected $1,03; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,22@1,25; No. 3 store $1,06; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1,25. Rye a little more active; State, not strictly prime, 88@90c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn; only a moderate export and home trade demand; receipts 76,000 bushels; mixed no grade 58½c; yellow graded 64c. Oats quiet; receipts 32,000 barrels; western mixed and State 46@48½c; white 48@50c. Hay firm; 75@80c. Hops quiet. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refined 7¾@7¾c; prime 8c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 7½c; refined 13¾@14c; cases 18¼@21c; naphtha 8@9½c. Tallow firm; 9½@9 9-16c. Turpentine firmer; 35¼@36c. Eggs unchanged. Pork moderately active; $22,50. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm; western long clear 11¾c; city 12c. Lard firmer; 13c. Butter: choice firm; common dull; western 15a 25c; State 20a34c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady; $1,12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—Petroleum quiet; crude 11c; refined 13¾c. Flour less active, but steady; extra $4a4,50; high grades $5a6. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania red $1,37 a1,39; amber $1,40a1,42. Rye—no sales. Corn in fair demand; yellow 57a58c; sales at 60a 60½c. Oats steady; white 48a50c; mixed 44a 45c. Pork firm at $20a22. Beef hams 25a 26½c. Hams in pickle 12a13c. Lard 13a13¼c. Whisky firm at $1,11. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese firm; New York 12¾c; fine western 12½a13c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 17a18c; western do 16a17c. Wool market not received.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 15.—Refined petroleum 10¾a10½d.

ANTWERP, February 15.—Refined petroleum 32¾f.

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—Cotton dull; 6 9-16a6 3-4d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat: receipts in three days 6,000 qrs; including 5,000 American: California white average 10s 2da 10s 5d. Corn: new 27 1-2a27 3-4s; old 29s 29 1-2a. Peas: Canadian 39s. Lard 63s.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 15.—Flour is in moderate demand; western superfine $4a4,50; common extra $5a5,50; Minnesota $5,50a6,75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6,50as,25; St. Louis $5,30a9,00; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn quiet, firm and unchanged. Oats quiet and firm; mixed to No. 2 white 46a51c; rejected 41a45c; No. 1 white 56a57c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,25a1,30. Corn steady at 40a43c. Oats steady at 38a45c. Barley and rye dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $21½a22. Lard steady; prime 12¼a12½c; kettle 13¼a13½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 8¼c; clear rib 11¼c; clear 11½c. Bacon firm at 9½, 12¾a12½c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; $1,05.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; western mixed 61½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Pork: $22. Lard better and unchanged. Petroleum steady; crude 8½c; refined 14a14¼c. Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky easier at $1,11.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,10a1,23. Corn quiet at 45c. Oats quiet at 38a45c. Rye quiet and firm at 80c. Provisions very strong. Pork $22,50. Bulk meats 8a8½a11½a12c. Bacon 9½a9¾a12¾a13c; sugar cured hams 13¾a14½c. Lard: 14¼a15c. Whisky steady at $1,05.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,08 1-2; hard $1,15; No. 2 $1,02. No. 3 spring $1,12¾a Corn: No. 2 mixed 42c. Oats quiet; No. 2 32c. Barley closed steady; No 2 spring fresh 89 1-2 asle; seller March 79 1-2c. Rye steady; No. 1 68c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour nominal and unchanged. Wheat firmer; $1,32. Corn firmer; 37¾c. Oats dull; 34¾c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull; 72½c. Pork dull; $21,00@21,50. Bulk meats quiet; 8a11¼a11¾c. Lard steady; 12¾a12¾c. Whisky firm; $1,06.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—Cotton quiet; 12¾c; sales 1,600; receipts 2,065; shipments 2,800. Flour firm; super $4,75a5,25. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; 13¼a14c. Bulk meats quiet; 8¾a8¾a11¾a12a 12½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 15.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash $1,40; seller March $1,28; seller May $1,32¼. Corn steady; high mixed seller April 48c; seller May 50c; low mixed, 45; no grade 43¾c. Oats steady; No. 2 36c; March 36¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 15. — Petroleum weaker and quiet; we quote a decline of 1¼c all around from last quotations; standard white 110 test 10¾c; prime white 150 test 11¾c; Michigan test 13¾c, car lots.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 15.—Wheat in light demand; No. 2 white Canada afloat $1,48. Corn quiet; western mixed and new held at 66c; old at 68c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 15.—Cattle: receipts 1,343, total for the week 5,321; market dull and prices about an eighth of a cent higher, sales 1,000. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,800, total for the week 8,290; market dull and prices 25c only on 4,000 sold for the week; prices 15c off on fresh receipts, and ¼c on old stock. Hogs: receipts 1,300, total for the week 5,600; supply light; mixed lots $8a8,25; yards bare of stock.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Cattle: receipts 5,500 head; opened active; 10a15c better, but under heavy receipts sellers had difficulty in sustaining prices; cows and rough 3a3½c; medium to good fat cattle 4a4½c; prime steers 4¾a5½c; choice 5¾a5¾c; one lot of premium sold at 7c, the best drove on sale to date this season; shipments 1,430 head. Hogs: receipts 11,000 head; market active; 5a10c higher; closed firm; packing $7,70a8,00; bacon $7,85a 7,95; shipping $8,00a8,25; Philadelphia $8,60; shipments 1,400 head. Sheep: receipts 20,000 head; market fairly active and steady.

WATERTOWN, February 15.—Beef cattle: receipts 1,083 head; sales of choice at $9; extra $8a8,75; first quality $7a7,75; second $6a6,50; third $5a5,50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 5,508 head; good lots lambs 70 lbs $7; sales in lots $2a3,25 each; extra $3,50a6,50.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Hogs dull; Yorkers 7¾a7¾c; packing 7¾a8c. Cattle a shade firmer with improved demand; fair to prime native shipping steers 4¼a4¾c; fair to choice native cows 2½a3¾c; native stockers 2½a3¾c.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Hogs active; for light shipping $7,65a8; heavy do $8,05a 8,15.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 15.—Hogs: receipts 1,740; prices at $7,35a7,45.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton quiet; 13a13 1-16c; February 12 29-32c; March 13 1-16c; April 13 9-32a13 5-16c; May 13 17-32a 13 5-16c; June 13 3-4a13 25-32c; July 13 15-16a 13 31-32c; August 14 1-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—Cotton: demand good; sales 9,259; prices easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11¾a12¼c; low middling to strict low middling 12¾a 12¾c; middling to strict middling 12¾a12½c; good middling to middling fair 13a13¾a14¼c; fair 15a16c; receipts; net 8,915; gross 9,790; exports continent 7,832; coastwise 3,464; stock 378,926.

CHARLESTON, February 15.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾a12 9-16c; net receipts 746 bales; sales 600.

SAVANNAH, February 15.—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾c; net receipts 1,418 bales; gross 1,893; sales 834.

GALVESTON, February 15.—Cotton: net receipts 2,210 bales; exports to continent 2,066; channel 720; coast 1,483.

MOBILE, February 15.—Cotton quiet; middling 13¼a14¾c; net receipts 20,217; exports coast 1,339; sales 1,200.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The weather continued unfavorable for business, which was quiet in all departments. Cotton goods were quiet and unchanged. Prints moved slowly. Shirting styles were dull. Cotton dress goods were active, and worsted makes in moderate demand. Woolen goods were sluggish. A large package sale of linen goods proved a great success and good prices were realized.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc.

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE JAVA COFFEE—40 MATS superior quality, just received and for sale by the mat, or at retail, roasted or green, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 2 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, February 15, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water	Changes in 24 hrs.	State of Weather.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	
Cairo, Ill	39	—3	Clear.
Cincinnati, Ohio	44	+1	NW Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	4	2	W Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa	4	+2	NW Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	7	—4	NW Fair.
Leavenworth, Ks	4	10	—5 NW Clear.
Louisville, Ky	16	8	+1 W Lt. snow
Memphis, Tenn	33	6	—1 W Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn	29	4	+3 W Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	12	5	—1 NW Lt. snow
Shreveport, La	25	2	—3 SW Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	13	7	NW Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss			NW Clear.

JOHN KABERNAGLE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 12 feet 3 inches, and falling slowly. Weather colder with a violent snow squall in the afternoon. Business at the landing continues to drag.

THE Tennessee River was rising at Decatur Friday.

THE Williams made the run from Cincinnati to Louisville in 6¾ hours.

THE E. H. Durfee, upon her return from St. Louis, will load for the Upper Missouri.

THE Emma Graham continues to make regular weekly trips between here and Cincinnati.

THE James Guthrie is receiving a new battery of boilers, and the Coal Hills undergoing repairs.

THE Arlington, from New Orleans, is due here on Saturday or Sunday. She will at once load for a return trip.

J. A. WILLIAMS' Nellie Peck left New Orleans for the Arkansas river last Wednesday evening with a good trip.

THE Fontenelle, Capt. C. L. Brennan, and the Rose Miller, Capt. John Darragh, arrived at Little Rock on Monday.

THE Wild Duck, Capt. C. F. Adams, is announced for St. Louis, and will be the next boat out for that point.

THE Wall City was towed to Middleport Saturday for repair, having lost her wheel and disabled her larboard cylinder.

FIFTY-FIVE per cent. was the amount of loss paid Captain Labarge on the John M. Chambers by the Cincinnati insurance companies.

THE Emma Graham, from Cincinnati, was due last night and will be found in port this morning. She will return again this P. M. Capt. J. T. Russell is in command.

THE Market Boy, from Wheeling, arrrived and departed. The Carrie Brooks for Zanesville, departed. The C. W. Hornbrook, arrived with a tow of oil barrels.

CAPT. JAMES RANSOM was in town yesterday. He is engaged in working up an improvement on steam boilers, and we are in hopes that he will be more successful in this than he was in politics last fall.

THE tug Rescue, which burned Friday night at St. Louis, was not totally destroyed. Her machinery and hull were not damaged, and she will be repaired and ready for business within two weeks. The whole damage will not amount to $1,000.

THE Muscatine *Journal* of the 10th inst. says: The ice in the river in front of the city broke up again last night, gorged this morning—causing a rise of two feet in a few hours—and about 11 o'clock

LATEST NEWS.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Winslow, the Boston Forger, Arrested in London.

Opening of the Spanish Cortes.

The King's Speech on Cuban Affairs.

Special Reforms for Herzegovina and Bosnia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister Schenck.

LONDON, February 15.—The *Morning Hour* says: Rumors have been afloat the past few days to the effect that telegrams have been passing between President Grant and Minister Schenck, concerning the latter's resignation. Some of these reports distinctly state that General Schenck has been asked to resign, and others aver that the President telegraphs General Schenck that he intends to stand by him.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—Disasters to shipping continue to be reported. Three seamen from a French bark were picked up in an open boat after drifting about a week without food or water. The vessel and the remainder of the crew were lost. The American brig Kennedy had three men washed overboard and drowned.

Winslow Arrested.

LONDON, February 15.—Winslow was arrested here to-day, formally arraigned at the Bow street police court, and remanded for a week.

LONDON, February 15.—It has been ascertained that Winslow, the Boston forger, went to Rotterdam and disembarked there. He was traced from that city by detectives. He was arrested at a hotel, where he went to inquire for letters which he had ordered to be forwarded there.

LONDON, February 16.—At the Bow street police court yesterday Col. Chessebrough, on behalf of the American Legation, produced several telegraphic dispatches, including one authorizing him to obtain a warrant for Winslow's arrest, and another stating that a true bill of indictment for forgery had been found against Winslow in Boston. Winslow asked whether if he admitted the authenticity of the telegrams he could be sent to America immediately. The magistrate explained that it was necessary to await a formal application of the American Government for his surrender. The law then prescribes a fortnight's delay to give the prisoner an opportunity to appeal. Policemen deposed that they found nothing relating to the charges at the prisoner's lodging place. Winslow said he preferred to be sent to America as soon as possible.

A New Title for the Queen.

LONDON, February 15.—In the House of Commons this evening Disraeli moved a bill enabling the Queen to take the style and title of Empress of India.

The Latest Chinese Outrage.

Telegraphic instructions have been sent to Wade, the British Minister to China, to support the German claim against China for the plundering of the German schooner Anna off Foo Chow last September. A portion of a detached squadron has been ordered to China for the purpose of strengthening Wade's hands, but there is no reason to believe that any cause for a hostile demonstration will arise.

SPAIN.

Carlist Defeat.

MADRID, February 15.—It is officially announced that the Carlists were completely defeated on the 13th. Don Carlos and his forces fled towards Villa Real and Suma, pursued by Quesada. The latter passed the night at Tergara. Gen. Moriones has occupied the Carlist line of fortifications and entered Zumaya.

Carlist Losses on the 13th.

LONDON, February 16.—A dispatch from the Alfonsists' headquarters at Elario, dated Monday, reports that the Carlists lost over four hundred privates and many officers in the engagement of the 13th.

Opening of the Cortes—The King's Speech.

MADRID, February 15.—The Cortes was opened to-day by the King in person. The King, addressing the Senators and Deputies from the throne, said: The ill-advised Prince who is waging a civil war has been reduced to powerlessness, and can obtain no advantages. I shall speedily proceed North to contribute to the restoration of peace.

My relations with foreign powers are friendly. Negotiations are being carried on with the United States in a friendly spirit, and they afford reason to hope for a prompt and satisfactory settlement. The representatives of Spain at the Vatican are engaged in regulating the pending questions in the manner required by the interests of the Church and the State. My Government will lay before you a statement of the financial condition, which has been much impaired. The conclusion of peace, which is fortunately near at hand, will alone enable us to procure the necessary sources of revenue in order to remedy the existing evils. Through your patriotism the budget will be balanced and all public creditors paid as far as may be possible without neglecting the development of the productive forces of the nation.

Our honor and rights are threatened and even jeopardized in Cuba, whither 32,000 troops have been sent since my accession. The Cuban war has not prevented the emancipation of 76,000 slaves. We shall uphold the integrity of the Cuban territory.

The speech concludes as follows: In as much as the provinces of Biscay and Alava, and the greater part of Navarre, have been reduced to obedience, as the Carlists are hemmed in against the Pirenees, and as the Cuban insurrection, daily becomes more feeble, my short but difficult reign has not been without avail for the public good.

TURKEY.

Refugees in Austria.

VIENNA, February 15.—Negotiations are progressing favorably between Count Andrassy and the Porte for assuring the safe conduct to Bosnians and Herzegovinians who have taken refuge on Austrian territory. The prospect is that a speedy and satisfactory conclusion will be arrived at.

Reforms for Herzegovina and Bosnia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 15.—The following official communication is published: Safvet Bashaw, with the object of ending the evils prevailing in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and in accordance with the friendly advice of the great powers, confirms the provisions of his recent firman, and affirms the execution of the following special reforms in the insurgent districts: First, complete liberty of worship; second, reform in the system of taxation; third, the sale of waste land to needy inhabitants, with facilities for payment; fourth, the institution of mixed commissions in the capitals of Herzegovina and Bosnia to ensure the prompt execution of reforms; fifth, augmentation of the sums applied to public utility in a proportion to be fixed by the advice of mixed commissions.

These special reforms are granted for the welfare of those who, having been misled by perfidious counsels, desire to return to obedience. For these persons a general amnesty is proclaimed. Haidir Effendi, formerly Embassador, has been appointed President of the Boundary commission, and Aleko Bashi and Vassa Effendi President of the commission for Herzegovina. They will resume their posts immediately.

HOLLAND.

Winslow the Forger.

ROTTERDAM, February 15.—Winslow, the fugitive forger, is not in Holland. The securities will be delivered up if the woman consents.

AMSTERDAM, February 15.—The American Consul at Rotterdam telegraphs that Winslow has been arrested in London. He declares his wife has more money than she admitted. All will be seized and delivered to me.

ITALY.

Remarkable Dispensation.

ROME, February 15.—The Pope having granted a dispensation for the marriage of the daughter of the sculptor Storry, a Protestant, with Commendatore Peruzzi, a Catholic, and brother of the Syndic of Florence, the grant is mentioned as a remarkable exception to the rule never before broken during the pontificate of Pius IX. Some extreme ultramontanists are highly displeased.

AUSTRIA.

Military Preparations in Croatia and Dalmatia.

LONDON, Fdbruary 16.—A special from Berlin reports that military measures are being taken in Croatia and Dalmatia to prepare for action in case the insurgents refuse to lay down their arms.

GERMANY.

Cession of Prussian Railways.

LONDON, February 16.—A Berlin dispatch says Emperor William has assented to the cession of Prussian railways to the empire.

—The New York *Tribune* thinks "there have been many solutions of our own monetary depression, but one given by a shrewd working woman at its beginning struck perhaps very near the root of the evil. 'Rich people know why they lose their riches,' she said, 'but what ails the poor is fringe and feathers. Twenty years ago a carpenter's wife like me wore a calico at her work and put on a decent sun-bonnet to go to market. Every dollar she saved went to buy a home for her children or into the savings bank. Now she keeps a servant and calls in a sleazy silk and feathered hat to leave her orders at the grocer's. There's no money at the end of the year to buy a house or even pay the grocer's bill. Feathers and fringe have done the work, I suspect, with others than the carpenter's wife.' In spite of the stress laid upon every class two years ago, and the economy which became for a short season the fashion, the present winter gives little sign of any retrenchment capable of lasting effect. We all had a spurt of saving, and all are falling back into the easy swing of spendthrift folly. Where the current will take us it is not hard to foresee."

HOME NEWS.

The weather probabilities for to-day are a rising and high barometer, cold, northerly winds, generally clear weather.

Important to Coal Men.

Dealers in coal will find a splendid opportunity to furnish the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada with a thousand tons of coal. Certainly Pittsburgh can get this contract if all our coal men will bid on it. For particulars see advertisement on first page.

Not a Citizen.

It is stated that Archibald Weir, who was a candidate yesterday for Common Council from the Eighth ward, is not a citizen, he never having taken out his second naturalization papers. He was challenged at the polls and his vote refused. That is probably the reason he was defeated.

Officers Elected.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon Railroad Company yesterday elected the following officers: President, M. D. Hays; Directors, James Kerr, M. D., D. O. Cunningham, F. T. Plunkett, Josiah Reamer, H. M. Rolfe, John Jahn, Thos. N. Miller, J. H. Ortman, James M. Bailey, James McQuiston.

An Allegheny Shooting Affray.

Yesterday afternoon a party of intoxicated men broke open the rear door into Wm. Claus' saloon, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Allegheny, entered and demanded drinks. This was refused them, whereupon they started a row, during which Mr. Claus was shot in the left leg. The ball entered the limb above the knee and passed down to the knee, where it lodged. They also abused him otherwise. Dr. Goehring was summoned and probed for the ball, but failed to find it. The wound is not considered very serious. No arrests were made.

IN LIMBO AGAIN.

Recapture of Hughes.

John Hughes, the prisoner who escaped from Turnkey Harris, at the West Penn Depot, in Allegheny, a few days ago, when he was about to be put on the train for Claremont, and who was assisted across the river, after he had reached the bank, by his brother and one or two other men, was recaptured last night on the P. Ft. W. & C. railroad bridge, by Detectives Dennis Demmel and McGovern, while he was crossing over from Allegheny with a gang of his friends. Hughes struggled hard to get away but his efforts were in vain. He is now in the police station. Demmel was struck on the shoulder by a brick thrown by one of Hughes' adherents but he was not hurt much.

MORTUARY RECORD.

The Deaths in Pittsburgh Last Week.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports fifty-six deaths in this city last week, as follows: Accident, drowning, 1; asthma, 1; apoplexy, 1; ataxy, 1; bronchitis, 3; cholera morbus, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 9; convulsions, 4; croup, 1; diphtheritis, 1; debility, 2; dentition, morbid, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; enteritis, chronic, 2; typhoid fever, 2; scarlet fever, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; hernia, 2; indigestion, 1; inanimate, 1; inflamingitis, 1; measles, 1; paralysis, 1; pneumonitis, 6; phlebitis, 1; perityphitis, 1; smallpox, 1; suicide, 1; unknown, 2; whooping cough, 1; total, 56. White, 53; colored, 3. Males, 29; females, 27. Married, 22; single, 31; widows, 2, and not stated 1. Under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2 years, 6; from 2 to 5 years, 5; from 5 to 10 years, 3; from 15 to 20 years, 3; from 20 to 30 years, 1; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 8; from 60 to 70 years, 2; from 70 to 80 years, 1; total 56. Twenty cases of infectious disease were reported, of which 11 were small pox, 6 scarlet fever, and 3 typhoid fever.

$20,000 *DAMAGES* WANTED.

Suit Against a Saloon Keeper for the Death of a Husband and Father.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, yesterdy, Mrs. Annie Bottemley, widow of James Bottemley, commenced a suit on behalf of her children, Ida May, Oliver and Annetta Bottemley, against James Purcell, to recover $10,000 damages for the death of James Bottemley, their father. She also commenced suit in her own behalf against the same defendant for a like amount, for the death of her husband, James Bottemley. The allegations are that the defendant is a tavern keeper at Port Perry; on the 24 day of last December he sold to James Bottemley, in defiance of the law, certain intoxicating liquors, the said James Bottemley being a person of known intemperate habits. When Bottemley became drunk he was ejected from the house, and on his way home, while still in an intoxicated condition, he fell over a bridge pier and was killed. It is claimed that Purcell had not sold him the drinks he would not have been killed, and the damages are therefore asked to make amends for the loss of his support, company, &c.

STAND AND DELIVER.

Allegheny Highwaymen Rob a Pillar of the Church—The Inadequate Police System Responsible for the Crime.

On Monday night about nine o'clock a daring and partially successful highway robbery occured on North avenue, Allegheny. The victim was Henry Phipps who was on his way from his son's house, on North avenue, to the residence of his son-in-law on Monterey street when he was attacked, on the former thoroughfare, by three highwaymen. They approached him from behind, and while one of them blindfolded him and endeavored to prevented him from crying out, another held his arms and the third "went through" him. Mr. Phillips, however, succeeded in getting his hand on his gold watch and held it while the robbers were pulling at the chain. The latter gave way, and the time piece was left in the pocket. About this time Mr. Phillips regained control of his vocal powers, and set up such a shout for assistance as caused the highwaymen to desist without making any further attempt to get the watch. They roughly pulled him down on the pavement, and one of them gave him three or four kicks as they hastily left. The chain was a valuable one. The police beat on which the robbery occurred is so extensive that a full hour is consumed in walking over it. This is about equivalent to having no police protection at all.

A MODEST MAN.

He Wants $25,000 From Five Newspapers and $10,000 From an Individual for Libel, Slander and False Arrest.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, Messrs T. M. Marshall and Thomas Cohen, attorneys for Harris Rosenblatt, commenced proceedings against the GAZETTE, *Post*, *Freiheits Freund*, *Telegraph* and *Dispatch*, to recover $5,000 damages from each for alleged libel. About 10:30 o'clock A. M. Rosenblatt was arrested by two Allegheny officers, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, the suspicion against him having been aroused by his endeavoring to sell two valuable gold chains, found in the pursuit of his business as a glazier. He has a window glass and looking glass store at No. 471 Penn avenue, and this place was searched by the officers, and valuable goods, worth nearly a thousand dollars, were taken by the police, who alleged that they had been stolen. These facts were published in all the papers named, but the ground of his complaint is that when a hearing in his case was had before the Mayor, and his innocence was established and his discharge ordered, the papers named neglected to give sufficient publicity to the facts. He further alleges that his business as glazier compels him to enter the houses of his patrons, and such has been the effect of the publications that his trade is almost ruined.

Rosenblatt also commenced two suits against James F. Lynn, one for slander and the other for false arrest and imprisonment. Five thousand dollars damages are claimed in each of these suits. Lynn made the information before Mayor Phillips, charging the plaintiff with receiving stolen goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Only a fair house greeted the second presentation of "The Men of '76," the election and snow storm having kepta great many away. The play ran more smoothly than on the preceding night, and, as a matter of course, was more pleasing and gratifying. The play will be repeated to-night, and as it is one that has very many attractive features, aside from the ability of the star, a full house is expected.

Library Hall.

This place of amusement will doubtless be crowded on Friday evening on the occasion of the second performance of the Troubadours, given for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless. Tickets are now on sale at Hale's music store, and those who desire to attend would do well to secure seats as early as possible.

Arabella Goddard's Concerts.

On next Monday evening Mme. Arabella Goddard, the famous pianiste, whose ability Pittsburghers can bear testimony to, will appear at Library Hall, supported by her own concert company. This is composed entirely of artists whose success has long been established, and a rich performance may therefore be expected. The admission has been placed at reasonable rates—$1 for all parts of the house—which will also be acceptable, and serve to increase the attendance.

Tableaux Vivant.

An elegant and attractive performance is the one that will be given in Library Hall next Tuesday night. This will be a series of tableaux vivant, given for the benefit of St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

The Newsboys' Concert.

On Friday evening, the 25th inst., the Academy of Music will be occupied by a very novel performance—the concert of the newsboys and bootblacks, given to aid in establishing "The Newsboys' Home." Seventy-five boys will appear on the stage, under the direction of Prof. Darling, and instrumental music will be furnished by Staley's Band.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attractions at this popular place of amusement this week are calculated to keep up the reputation of the place and profitable audiences. At the matinee to-day the whole force of the excellent company will appear.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

Selections Radeat Yesterday's Elections —Not an Extraordinary Amount of Interest Manifested—The Councilmanic Representatives Chosen—Contests and Close Votes in Some of the Wards.

The elections yesterday in this city and Allegheny for members of Council and ward officers were, with perhaps half a dozen exceptions, anything but exciting, and outside of those instances it is doubtful whether even an ordinary vote was polled in any of the districts. In Pittsburgh the contests presenting features of most interest were in the Third, Sixth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards, and in Allegheny in the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Tenth wards. The extremely disagreeable weather undoubtedly had a tendency to prevent many from exercising the inestimable privilege which a payment of their taxes and their inalienable rights as American citizens guarantees them. Eager and excited crowds were not to be found around any of the polling places.

The vote in Allegheny city was very light, not much more than half the usual vote of most of the districts being polled. The tickets were all scratched to a great extent, and in the Third ward there were no less than ten different tickets in the field during the day. On account of so much cutting the election boards were very late in counting the ballots, and not more than half a dozen districts had returned their ballot boxes to the city police station at midnight. Below we give the tickets elected as far as could be heard from. At midnight it was uncertain whether Beilstein, Erwin or Fairman had been elected to Common Council from the Third ward, but it was thought that the chances were in favor of Beilstein. In the Fourth ward, it was also uncertain who were chosen, but it was generally considered that those referred to below were elected. In the Seventh ward Mr. Beilstein was elected to Select Council by a majority of one vote. In the Tenth ward the Golden faction was overwhelmed by the hordes of Snaman.

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—Fred. Schild, R., *204; A. F. Keating, D., 189.

Common Council—S. M. F. Fulton, R., 189; P. J. Higgins, D., *200.

School Directors—C. G. B. Wiehl, R., *204; M. Schultz, R., *195; Lewis Giesecamp, D., 191; James Scott, D., 184. Assessor—Ed. Kincaid, R., 195; Thos. Broderick, D., 196. Assistant Assessors—W. B. Hunter, R., 194; A. Humbert, R., 181; Martin Carney, D., 198; Joseph Feeny, D., 196.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Reese Owens, *R., no opposition.

Common Council—B. Gallisath, *R., 51 majority over B. Tiegel, D.; School Directors, unexpired term; Simon Johnston, *29 majority; full term, Calvin King, * James M. Marshall,* both elected.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council, full term—John Shipton, R; no opposition. Unexpired term, E. M. O'Neill, *194; J. Flannery, D., 183.

Common Council—John N. Neeb, R., *163; F. X. Rattigan, D., 79. Peter Dressler and Dr. J. W. Wishart were elected School Directors.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—W. A. Herron, *R., 204. J. McShane, 192.

Common Council—W. W. Thompson, *R., 215; R. P. Totten, 180. The balance of the Republican ticket elected except the Constable.

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council—J. H. Callahan, D., 151; W. J. Burns, D., *219.

Common Council—D. Egan, D.; no opposition.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—W. S. Foster, R., no opposition.

Common Council—George Wamhoff, R., no opposition.

School Directors—Wm. Simpson, R., Jos. A. Butler.

SIXTH WARD

Select Council—Henry J. Dannals, R., *400; John Freywogle, D., 191.

Common Council—Charles Manning, *R., 375; Thomas Walker, R., *281; Otto Heimold, D., 276; John Sweeny, D., 60.

In this ward there was an odd sort of a fight on the Common Council ticket. The Republicans cut Manning for Heimold, and the Democrats cut Sweeney for Manning. The result was that both the Republican candidates were elected.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—James Boyd, R., over Wm. McFetridge by nine majority.

Common Council—Patrick Hanlon, R., over —— Bishop.

TWELFTH WARD.

Select Council—Andrew Griffiths, D., *446; C. Rott, R., 158.

Common Council—A. Schuman, D., *366; M. O'Donnell, D., *305; J. Atcheson, R., 245; R. McNeal, R., 206.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

There was a very warm contest in this ward, the candidates being all prominent Republicans and well known gentlemen. The vote is as follows: Select Council, full term, H. Dickey, R., 138; John Harrison, R., 109; J. M. Sterling, R., *166.

Select Council, unexpired term of Harry Metzgar, Chas. P. Duff, R., *257; Chas. Cail, 182.

Common Council, Samuel Belfare, R., *158; John Molamphy, 123; Daniel Zingle, 60.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

John Sawyer, D. was elected to Select Council by a majority of 75.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—Robert Watson, R., 235; J. B. Eppinger, D., *240.

Common Council—John Peeples, R., 179; G. H. Bleimer, R., *226; W. J. Fennerty, D., *268; J. B. Straub, D., 206.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Select Council, Wm. Taylor, D. *357; H. Wainwright, R., 304.

For Common Council, J. G. Wainwright, R., and J. W. Campbell, D. were elected.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

In this ward N. P. Sawyer, D., was re-elected to Select Council and Neil McCafferty, D., was chosen as the representative to the Common branch.

NINETEENTH WARD.

In this ward J. G. MacConnell was re-elected to Select Council and R. M. McClarren to Common Council.

TWENTIETH WARD.

John Baum was elected to Select Council and W. B. Negley to Common. The School Directors chosen were W. G. Johnston and Henry Baum.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

James Littell and W. F. Aull were re-elected to Select and Common Councils.

THIRTIETH WARD.

In this ward W. H. Nantker and Henry Nantker, brothers, who ran on the Independent ticket, were elected, the former to Select Council and the latter to Common Council.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

Select Council—George Wilson, R., no opposition.

Common Council—C. A. Boucher, R., *161; S. Fronk, D., 145.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

To Select Council J. D. Buckley, and to Common Council P. Foley, both Democrats, were re-elected.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

M. Rodgers, D., was re-elected to Select Council, and S. M. French, D., to Common Council.

ALLEGHENY.

FIRST WARD.

In the First ward the interest manifested was not intense and the vote polled was not a very large one. The inclement weather, doubtless, caused the falling off.

For Select Council Mr. J. E. McKelvy was elected by a handsome majority.

For Common Council, Messrs. S. B. Smith and Stephen Mercer were elected.

At the time of going to press the returns for School Director, Assessor, and Poor Director were not received. The balance of the regular ticket was elected.

SECOND WARD.

There was a very noticeable falling off in the vote of this ward, owing it is claimed to the stormy weather. The contest centred upon the candidates for the Common Council. For Select Council Mr. Alfred Slack was elected.

For the Common Council there were six candidates, and the fight was warmly waged up to the hour of closing the polls. The fortunate ones were Messrs. James Hunter, James B. Gregg, Jr., Archibald Alston, and James B. Orr. Mr. Hunter had a very narrow escape, and his majority is chillingly small.

The latest accessible returns pointed to the election of John C. McClelland as Assessor, and A. Dickson as Poor Director.

THIRD WARD.

The primary suggestions in the Third ward were very unsatisfactory to the voters, and the result was that there was a host of tickets in the field. The fight however, seemed to be for places in the Common Council, and there were twelve candidates for position in that body. The multitude of tickets in the field made the work of counting a very slow one, and it was impossible to obtain a detailed report of the vote.

For Select Council it is assured that Mr. Thomas Brown was the successful candidate.

For the five vacancies in the Common Council there were twelve candidates. The votes for the individual candidates were necessarily small, and the result was the election of three candidates upon the Citizens' ticket and two upon the Republican ticket. The latest reports left the Fifth place undecided, the contest being very close between three of the candidates, Messrs. Swindell, Kerr, Kredell, and Wehner, were reported elected. It seemed probable last night that the fifth place would be secured by Mr. Bickstein.

FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth ward there was a sharp contest, but up to the time of going press but three districts were heard from, the Fourth, and largest district having sent in no returns. This leaves the result of this ward in doubt. So far as the Select Council is concerned, there being no opposition to Mr. J. C. Patterson, it is safe to say he was elected.

For the four places in the Common Council there were eight candidates, and the returns received from the three districts put R. B. Blair, A. D. Armstrong, Hugh McGuire, and Lewis Mattern in the van. It is quite probable that the vote of the Fourth precinct will send some of these gentlemen to the rear.

FIFTH WARD.

The returns from the Fifth ward were very meagre last night. For the Select Council W. W. Speer was in the lead, and his election seemed assured. For the Common Council Leon Long and B. F. Brown are very probably elected.

SEVENTH WARD.

The contest for Select Council was exceedingly close, and up to the hour that the reports were shut off the question of the election was not satisfactorily settled. There were three candidates, and the latest authentic returns fixed the vote for A. J. Chambers and F. Beilstein at a tie, each candidate being credited with 206 votes. At a late hour it was reported that Mr. Beilstein was elected by one vote. For the Common Council there were four candidates. Those elected were Messrs. Adam Stark, Thomas Mally and B. Biber. E. Mangold was elected School Director, and Joseph Lofiuk, Sr., secured the position of Assessor.

EIGHTH WARD.

Very scant returns were received from the Eighth ward, but the indications were that James Umsler was elected to the Select Council, and Smith Walker to the Common Council.

TENTH WARD.

From the Tenth ward the returns were few and far between, but it was currently reported, upon apparently reliable authority, that Henry Krelling was elected to the Select Council, and Jacob Borse and George Snaman to the Common Council.

VERONA BOROUGH.

The interest in the election at Verona borough centered in the fight for Burgess, A. H. Rowand being defeated for that position by Wm. Metcalf.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless*)

Oscar F. Sheldon, Hiram Sheldon, of Crawford county, and Reuben V. Hiland, of Mercer county, were discharged from bankruptcy.

James B. Heard & Co., bankrupts. Report of composition meeting presented, and the 23d inst. fixed for a hearing on the same.

Joseph Eisely vs. Daniel Drickenmiller, debtors. Petitioning creditors ordered to pay to the clerk $50 for Register's fees.

Thomas Richey et al. vs. Wm. M. Lloyd, debtors, of Altoona. Certificate of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the filing of the bill of receiver, and order made staying further proceedings until the decision of the Circuit Court.

In re. H. Porter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge presented, and an order made for a final hearing on the 7th prox. before Register Harper.

A. C. Stevenson, bankrupt. Order made for the private sale of stock and goods of the bankrupt.

George Fuller was discharged from bankruptcy.

United States vs. the stock of tobacco and cigars owned and claimed by Warzell & Baker. On an information for forfeiture filed an attachment and monition was issued returnable on the first Monday in March.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

This Court was not in session yesterday.

Trial List for To-day.

Howland et al. vs. Stewart.
Boal vs. Clemens.
Snell vs. Jones.
Katz vs. King.
Robinson, for use, vs. Jackson et al.
Gimlen vs. Schafer et al.
Aldine Co. vs. Foster & Co.
Walker vs. Moss.
Hershey & Co. vs. Rogster.
Devore & Walker vs. Crusan et al.
Starr et al. vs. McConnell.
Pollock vs. Gallagher et al.
Williams vs. Smith et al.
Neeland vs. Fox et al.
Nation's Trust Co., for use, vs. Davis.
Greenough vs. Wolffit.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing, White and Kirkpatrick.*)

In the case of Lewis Woods et al. vs. Gottlieb Miller, taken up on Monday, a sealed verdict was yesterday returned.

Wm. Ward vs. James H. Lemon. Motion and reasons for a new trial *ex parte* plaintiff. S. D. Hartley, for use vs. Geo. Erdner. Motion and reasons for a new trial *ex parte* defendant.

Trial List for To-Day.

Brandford et al. vs. Hare et al.
Rice et al. vs. Mullen et al. (2).
Wangaman vs. Blyholder.
Howland et al. vs. Stewart.
Diem vs. Trax.
Leonard vs. Sinclair et al.
Boal vs. Clemens.
Hodil vs. Howard.
Snell vs. Jones.
Katz vs. King.
Robinson, use, vs. Jackson et al.
Huber vs. Negley & Co.
Keeling vs. Same.
Gimber vs. Schafer et al.
Beatty vs. Dickson.

Court Brevities.

ALL the County Courts will resume operations to-day.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK will occupy the bench of the Criminal Court during the March term.

JOHN SCHLEIEIN commenced a suit in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday against the Dollar Savings Bank and the Third National Bank of Allegheny, and M. Kraus. The bill sets forth that on March 12, 1874, the plaintiff purchased from Lelen Kiefer ten shares of the Allegheny Dollar Savings Bank, which has since merged in the Third National Bank of that city. That he presented his certificates for transfer, but defendants refused to comply with his request, averring that M. Kraus laid claim to his shares. The plaintiff, therefore, asks the Court to decree that his stock be regularly transferred and entered on the books of the Dollar Savings and Third National Banks.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Eight per cent. is the shave of ficemen's warrants.

····Additional South Side glass works are resuming operations.

····One of the prisoners at the Work House escaped yesterday morning.

····Nicholas Hess was jailed yesterday by Alderman Cassiday on a charge of embezzlement, preferred by Henry Ellis.

····Martin Hughes, a brother of the escaped convict, is held on a charge of abetting the escape of his brother John.

····Mr. H. B. Fitzimmons, while attempting to board a moving train on the Fort Wayne Road, on Monday, slipped and three of his toes were pinched off by the wheels.

····Mahood's grocery, corner of Fulton street and Wylie avenue, was flooded with water Monday night by the bursting of a water pipe. Considerable damage was done.

····In a quarrel at a colored ball on the hill on Monday night, Graff Burbridge stabbed John Sly in the right side. The wound is not dangerous. Burbridge has been committed.

····The policy shop of R. H. Long, at No. 102 Water street, was pulled yesterday. The proprietor was arrested and a lot of business records captured. Long has been up before for a similar offense.

····——, was arrested yesterday by Detective Messner for stealing a watch and a small sum of money on Monday night from a ruralist who had wandered into Fred. Myer's dive, on Third avenue.

····A driver attempted to drive a carriage between two street cars which were going in opposite directions on Western avenue, Allegheny, last evening. The result was that the carriage was badly damaged.

····We are in receipt of a beautiful song and chorus, entitled "Queen of My Heart," the words by Robert Thomas and the music composed by Ferd Clinton. Published by Chas. C. Mellor, No 79 Fifth avenue.

····We have received the February number of the *Bric-a-brac Shopkeeper*, published by Messrs. Charles F. Wingate & Co., of New York. It is the best publication of the kind we have ever seen. It is sensible, practical and thorough, and its hints for the household will not, we opine, come amiss to a paragon of housewives.

····Officer Seth Wilmot has been up to Tionesta, Forrest county, to arrest J. B. Cobb, charged before Alderman Burke by Jacob Klee with perjury. He found his man, and brought him as far as Oil City, where he furnished $3,500 bail, and was released. The charge grew out of a suit of Messrs. Klee & Bros. against Cobb for $1,600. The perjury consisted in swearing to false statements in answer to the suit.

····Lewis W. Herrington, convicted at the June term of the U. S. Circuit Court at Williamsport of sending through the mails obscene poetry to certain respectable young ladies of Northumberland county, and sentenced therefor to the Western Penitentiary for three years, has made application for a pardon. The authorities here having been applied for information, will reply by sending a copy of the obscene verses, which is all that will be necessary to make his cake dough.

····The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has found out what is the matter with the navigation of the Ohio. Here it is: "An exchange declares that 'a Pittsburgh milkman can pay $500 fines per year for watering his milk and then make more money than a Circuit Judge.' The vast waste of water in milk at Pittsburgh and in whisky at Cincinnati is a colossal leakage which starves the whole world in the face, and yet there are people who pretend that they don't know what is the matter with the navigation of the Ohio."

PERSONAL.

***W. E. Reppert, Passenger Afient of the B. & O. R. R., has established his headquarters at the depot building, foot of Grant street.

Wanted.

Want to borrow twenty-six thousand dollars for three or five years—will give eight per cent. and first bond and mortage security on city property—first class.
Address, Box 1097,
Pittsburgh.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Paris, at New York; steamer Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; steamer Switzerland, at Antwerp; steamer Denmark, at London; steamer Periere, at Plymouth; steamer The Queen, at New York.

HOMŒOPATHIC

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Advertised Letters-----Official List.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-office, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, February 16, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of Letters by CARRIERS, at the residences of the owner, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1.—Direct Letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2.—Head Letters with the writer's POSTOFFICE and STATE, STATE and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly.

A request for the return of a Letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POSTOFFICE and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such endorsement will be returned to the writers thereof without additional charge.—See Sec. 8, Law of 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, February 16, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Mrs J
Bager Miss Kate
Bashord Huldah
Benning Mrs
Berger Mrs Jane
Brandell Miss K
Brittingham K D
Brown Mrs Chas
Brown Mrs J T
Bryant Miss B
Cary Miss Ann
Carter Mary F
Clifford Lottie
Corry Bridget
Coss Ann
Cotton Ella
Criner Mamie V
Curry Anne
Dance Kate A
Davis Maria
Davis Maggie
Davies A for
Dale-ll Mrs Jas
Dennison Mrs L
Doffin M A
Dumm Miss K
Eckel Mrs A
Estep Mrs H
Fannigan Mary
Fantz W G
Fenton Mrs
French Clara E
Fried Kate
Gaffney S A
Gallinger Ella
Garrison Mrs Jes
Griffin Bridget
Gu'de P L for
Guy Jennie
Haines Louretta
Herd Mollie J
Herd Annie
Hill Bella
Holmes Fannie 2
Holmes Mary C
Howe Ella
Hughes Mary D
Hundredmarks M
Hutchinson S
Hutchinson M
Jakubs Dora
Johnson Mrs
Kellars Mrs
Kirk Mary
Lide Miss
Lincoln E L
Lynch Mary
Madden Mrs J for
Mahman Minnie
Mann Mrs B
Markley M
Matthews E J
Meade Julia E
Miller M J
More Mary E
Mothen Annie
Mullen Norah
McAfee Mary
McArell Mrs
McClelland Sarah
McDermott J for
McKee Nell P
McKee Emma
McKee T F
McMurry Anna
Noll Barbara
Orr Mrs Kate
O'Donnell Annie
Potts Eliza
Reed Bessie
Reed Clara M
Richey Mrs J B
Sanerfield H
Sawyer Katie
Scott Mary
Shartzer Alice
Smith Clara
Spencer Mary M
Spinine Mary E
Spohn Mary
Stanly Emily
Sullivan Ellen
Sullivan Julia
Traino Sadie
Terry Maggie
Thorn Mary
Vaughn Nannie B
Washington C
Webb Emma
White Jennie
Wilson Miss T
Williams Miss O
Wolponer Lizzie

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, February 16, 1876.

Gentlemen's List.

Adams John
Agar Patrick
Ament C H
Angle W
Armsberg C
Bair John
Barnes L F
Barr F A
Barr M W
Bates Onward
Beatty Thos H
Benamont H B
Bodil Chas
Boulow Wm
Bonnet Jas
Bichel L
Bigler G W
Boyles Wm
Brown B B
Brooks H P
Bradshaw O
Bruce M T
Burns John
Campbell Wm
Campbell Jos
Campbell Tim'y
Capewell M
Cavitt John
Cavitt John A
Chipin Chas
Clarke Kit
Coffey E
Cole Calvin
Coll Peter
Connor Geo
Cooney O
Coubler Edw
Crabb J P
Cravnor Geo
Cunningham Jno
Cunningham T
Curns John
De Voss C A (pkg
Doig Wm
Doherty John
Dorsey D
Doyle A (for)
Drake S M
Duncan T (for)
Duff J A
Eardly Geo
Ebert Andrew
Edwards M
Enian W
Ewing J A
Evans Jno
Farnham Jas
Field Sidney
Fitzgerald Thos
Floyd D
Flood H S
Fowler S S
Frack Mat
Frankie Chas
Frazier D
Fritz Fred
Galliger J
Gardner J E
Gardner F B
Garvy Wm
Gibbon Wm E
Gill T W
Graham Will
Gray Jas R
Green S E
Grierson J C
Gribben P
Hasting Jno
Haldeman P
Hamilton E
Hamilton Jos F
Hart W M
Hartman E I
Harris P
Hazen Geo